



United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria		
Country: NIGERIA	Implementing Partner: UNDP	Management Arrangements: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: Outcome 3.3 Nigeria’s productive system is value chain-linked driven, productivity enhancing, sectorally-linked and inclusive, based on green and relevant technology, supported by robust private sector-friendly investment policies that provide gender-friendly opportunities and promote rural economic development by 2017. Outcome 4.3 By 2017, Nigeria’s environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria’s international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, and a private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	
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Brief project description: Agriculture shapes Nigeria’s physical landscape and remains a significant contributor to its economic and social landscape, accounting for some 22 percent of national GDP and providing employment for about 70 percent of the labor force. In past decades, slow growth in the agricultural		

sector and rapid increases in population shifted Nigeria from self-sufficiency in food production during the 1960s to heavy reliance on food imports from the 1980s onwards. Poor agricultural output and widespread poverty have resulted in extensive and persistent food insecurity. In 2015 Nigeria was ranked 91st out of 116 in the Global Hunger Index and 91st out of 108 in the Global Food Security Index.

In recent years, with declining oil prices the potential economic significance of the agricultural sector has grown. Nevertheless, the sector faces significant challenges including global warming and increasing climate variability. The potential for external shocks to further compound food insecurity and affect sector development is high. Future food security and wider economic development driven by a thriving agricultural sector require an integrated approach under which agricultural development and environmental sustainability develop in tandem, reducing risks to communities and enhancing the sustainable development of key value chains.

The overall goal of this project is therefore to enhance long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems in Nigeria, building greater community resilience to climate risks and other shocks that drive food insecurity. This will be achieved through interventions that: (i) enhance the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security in a sustainable, resilient and value-chain driven manner; (ii) scale up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices in support of environmental and social development benefits at farm and landscape level; and (iii) reduce gender disparities in agricultural production, which substantially affect overall sector performance.

Financing Plan

GEF Trust Fund	USD 7,139,450
UNDP TRAC resources (cash)	USD 100,000
UNDP TRAC resources (in-kind)	USD 900,000
• Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 8,139,450

Parallel co-financing (*all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP*)

Government	USD 50,000,000
• Total co-financing	USD 50,000,000
• Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 58,139,450

Signatures

Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

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I. List of Acronyms

ADP	Agricultural Development Project
ASSAPIN	Association of Small Scale Agro Producers
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
ACGS	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme
AFIM	African Facility for Inclusive Markets
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
AVC	Agricultural Value Chain
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
ERGP	Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (2017-2020),
FAO	Food And Agricultural Organization of the UN
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FSP	Full Sized Project
FSNM	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIEWS	Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture
GRP	Green Revolution Programme
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
INRM	Integrated Natural Resources Management
LGA	Local Government Area
MARKETS	Maximizing Agriculture Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Project
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension, Research and Liaison Services
NALDA	National Agricultural Land Development Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSFN	National System for Food and Nutrition Security
NSFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NSFSRF	National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RBDA	River Basin Development Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
SPAT	Special Plots for Extension and Training
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Panel (GEF)
ToC	Theory of Change

UNDO-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
USD	United States Dollars
VSF	Voice for Food Security
WaSA	Water Smart Agriculture

II. Development Challenge

National context

Nigeria has huge, largely untapped, agricultural growth potential, with an abundance of arable land and water, and a domestic market of some 170 million people – the largest in Africa. Only 40% of the 84million hectares of arable land in the country is cultivated¹. This potential requires considerable investment given that some 90 per cent of agricultural production remains rain-fed. Agricultural production is dominated by about 15 million smallholders who account for over 90 percent of the national food production. Smallholders, mostly subsistence producers, account for 80% of all farm holdings, which on average are about 2.5ha per holding or less. This subsistence system is characterized by use of simple farm tools, small farm holdings, restricted access to credit facilities and low agricultural inputs, inadequate storage facilities, significant post-harvest losses, insecure markets for post-harvest products and exploitation of farmers by the middlemen.²

The need is great, however. Nigeria remains a food deficit country relying on cereal imports (mostly rice³ and wheat) that were forecast to exceed seven million tonnes in 2016 in order to maintain food security for its population. Current production of rice, which is increasingly becoming important for the food basket of an average household, stands at about 5.7million metric tonnes annually, against a demand of 7million metric tonnes, and imports have increased in the recent past, with Nigeria currently the second largest importer of rice in the world. As farmers push cultivation into new lands and/or reduce fallow intervals, soil fertility declines, particularly where there are no compensatory inputs in the form of organic fertilizers. Over time, land degradation results, undermining long-term farming-system viability. This also exposes farmers to shocks, particularly in agro-pastoral production ecosystems. In fact, food insecurity and poverty remain the two top development challenges in Nigeria. Some 69% of Nigerians still live below the universal poverty line of \$1.25per day and food insecurity rose from about 18% in 1986 to about 41% in 2004, to about % in 2016.

Key stressors

It is projected that by 2020 half of Nigeria's agro-ecological zones (AEZs) will not be able to meet demand for food through local supply, rising to 75% by 2050 and persistently low oil prices are hampering the country's capacity to continue importing food. This complex and challenging situation requires significant advances in agricultural development based on strengthening smallholder farmers, increasing their capacity to engage in value chains and markets and reducing risk associated with their farming systems through building greater resilience.

The productivity of smallholder agriculture and its contribution to the economy, food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria depend on the services provided by well-functioning ecosystems, including soil fertility, freshwater delivery, pollination and pest control. Smallholder farming practices, in turn, affect the condition of ecosystems. In general, poverty and immediate needs have driven smallholders to put pressure on ecosystems, for example through habitat modification, over-extraction of water and nutrients, and use of pesticides. Thus, many of the productivity gains accrued to smallholder farmers in the country came with environmental externalities, leaving soils degraded and groundwater depleted, undermining the very resource base that made the revolution possible. In yet other agro-ecological zones, the modification of habitats, such as through deforestation, has resulted in the inability of ecosystems to regulate floods, and this has in many cases contributed to reduced yields in rice production for instance. Food production through agriculture, has largely been achieved at the expense of reductions in other ecosystem services. Environmental degradation contributes to food insecurity, as natural ecosystems that provide most of the smallholders with food, fuel, medicine, building materials and cultural identity are being systematically degraded and destroyed, and their regenerative and

¹ GEMS4, Mapping of Rice Production Clusters in Nigeria, April 2017.

² <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/6653/1/icadi16pp182-187.pdf>

³ At the present time the country is the largest rice importer in Africa (FAO/GIEWS, Brief, April 2016)

strategic productive capacity jeopardized. Unsustainable land management practices lead to scarcity of water for both drinking and agriculture. Environmental degradation generates multiple negative feedbacks on food production systems, and on the livelihoods and human well-being they support. The recent outbreak of the tomato pest (*Tuta Absoluta*) that more or less wiped out tomato from the menu of most Nigerians could be one of such negative feedbacks from poor and environmentally unfriendly agricultural practices that had persisted in the country for a while. Ecosystem deterioration, and the resultant loss of integrity, biodiversity and valued ecosystem services, along with the risk of reduced system resiliency to future shocks, must be more adequately factored into our understanding of drivers and the complex system feedbacks that their trends induce to safeguard food security in the country.

Site context: Northern Nigeria

This project is implemented in Northern Nigeria, which accounts for approximately 75% of the country's land area and includes the north-central, north-east and north-west geopolitical zones of the country. This is an area targeted by the government to support national food security. A largely savannah landscape (Guinea-Sudan-Sahel), the major crops grown are grain legumes, cereal, root crops and tubers. It is also the major livestock production area in Nigeria. To meet the rapidly increasing demand for food by an ever-expanding human population (estimated to grow by 2.5% annually), it is expected that crop production must expand at a 4% annual rate, while livestock production must expand by more than 3% annually between now and 2025. This substantial growth requirement means both an emphasis on intensification and potentially more extensive production, pushing into marginal areas and inducing greater vulnerability to climate change and variability.

Challenges facing farmers and agro-pastoralists in Northern Nigeria are especially acute. The August 2015 Food Security and Livelihood Assessment in Northeast Nigeria by Food Security Sector Humanitarian Agencies indicated that about 31% of households experienced moderate to severe hunger. Yobe State had the highest percentage (48%) of food insecure households, due mainly to low agricultural output per household compared to other adjacent states. On average, about 37% of displaced households experienced moderate to severe hunger. Similarly, a 2016 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Assessment report by the UNDP indicated that 46% of households in the Northeastern part of the country have to borrow to eat, a challenge likely to be exacerbated by the Central Bank of Nigeria's recent decision to allow the Naira to float against the US dollar, likely to lead to a further devaluation in the currency and reduced purchasing power. In Borno State, in May 2016, some 217,000 people required emergency food assistance, and overall, some 3.2 million people across all the eight states in the North-east (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) and North-west (Jigawa, Kano, Katsina Sokoto and Zamfara) were affected (FAO, 2016). In 2014 Nigeria ranked 152nd out of 182 on the UNDP Human Development Index. Overall, the FAO estimates some 12.9 million Nigerians are undernourished (FAO, 2015).

The policy landscape

Many of these challenges are recognized in the government's Vision 20:2020⁴ document, in the Agricultural Transformation Agenda, and other policy documents including the National Climate Change Policy and Responsive Strategy, National Agricultural Resilience Framework and the new Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016-2020) and the overall Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (February 2017) that officially recognizes agriculture as an important sector for driving the economy forward following reduced income from the oil sector. Building sustainable food production systems that meet the future food security needs of Nigerians forms the core of these approaches. Agriculture remains a key component of Nigeria's economy, accounting for an average of 23% of the GDP between 2010 and 2014 and employing about 60% of the active population.

⁴ <http://www.nationalplanning.gov.ng/images/docs/NationalPlans/nigeria-vision-20-20-20.pdf>

The intertwined, but complex, relationships between poverty, food insecurity and climate change denote a significant task facing Nigeria as it seeks to achieve and sustain the objectives of its Vision 20:2020, and the many plans and strategies currently in place or under development, as well as tackle the key sustainable development goals of ending poverty (SDG1), ending hunger (SDG2), tackling climate change (SDG13), and protecting its ecosystems and promoting their sustainable use (SDG 15). As in most rural development contexts in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are also significant gender components embedded in food insecurity and vulnerability. For this reason, fostering resilient and sustainable food security in Nigeria requires women's empowerment and the achievement of gender equality (SDG5), particularly in the agricultural production and food processing sectors. Many of the country's women smallholders farm an average plot size of 1 to 2 hectares, usually with little or limited mechanization and low access to credit, fertilizers and storage facilities. As a result, productivity and production levels are low. National average food production growth rates are estimated to be just 3.7 percent, far behind growth in demand for food at 6.5 percent.

Overall, Nigeria remains a food deficit country. Coupled with problems of production and productivity, dwindling oil revenues hamper Nigeria's ability to import food. This complex and challenging situation requires significant change in the way farming is developed, with an emphasis on integrated solutions that build greater capacity to produce more within systems that are more environmentally sustainable.

Complexity of human-environmental interactions

Multiple causes hamper the achievement of food security, with some key additional factors in the country's north-east:

Conflict and insecurity: Conflicts, insurgency and insecurity are causing farmers to abandon their farms at critical times, exacerbating challenges of low yields. Prevailing insecurity continues to negatively affect livelihood activities in the Lake Chad region, with Borno state witnessing the highest number of affected households with consecutive years of substantially below-average harvests, and restricted income levels, resulting in severely reduced food access and low dietary diversity. Poor households in these areas will continue to find difficulty in meeting their minimal food needs and will remain at Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity levels, depending on the area. Even in areas away from the north-east, where the main interventions are to defeat Boko Haram, other parts of Nigeria (e.g. the Niger Delta and Rivers State region) over resources such as oil, and ethnic tension and violence over grazing land, largely between the Fulani pastoralist and crop farmers, in the Middle Belt.

Population Growth: UNDESA (2012) has projected that by 2050 Nigeria's population could rise to 350 million making it one of the third largest populated countries in the world. The currently broad based population pyramid indicates that future demand for employment and income will be high and the rapidly growing population will place tremendous pressure on existing natural resources to feed the country's population, unless reliance continues on food imports. Nigeria's urban population will soon outstrip the rural population and this urban shift is projected to become even more pronounced in the future. Nigeria, which once exported food, now relies on imports to sustain its population as agriculture production has failed to keep pace with rapid population growth.

Youth Unemployment: Youth form the bulk of urban migrants and are thus unavailable for agricultural production. This raises the challenge of retaining and educating a next generation of farmers. As agricultural technology development and diffusion has stagnated, the sector continues to rely on human labour for farm power. A lack of local innovation, especially in mechanization, appropriate to the agro-ecological conditions, is due both to farmer inability to afford equipment and a lack of local maintenance capacity. Mechanisation and labour-saving devices require the development of local capacity.

Climate change and variability: More than 90 per cent of agricultural production in Nigeria is rain-fed and susceptible to climate variability and extreme weather events. Changing and erratic rainfall

patterns make it difficult for farmers to plan cultivation, and may lead to reduced cropping seasons, low germination, reduced yields and crop failures. Erratic weather also interferes with processing of produce, including the sun-drying of crops and smoking of fish. Increased frequency of major storms causes damage to farm land, crops and livestock as well as damaging local infrastructure and hampering market access. The more significant impacts are expected in large swaths of the north and southwest Nigeria.

High import bill/low oil prices: Nigeria is increasingly reliant on food imports at a time of declining revenues from oil and gas sales. The country is still the largest rice importer in Africa (GIEWS/FAO APRIL 2016). Nigeria also imports fruit juice concentrates whilst being the second largest producer of citrus in the world, and the largest producer of pineapples and mangoes in Africa; although the largest producer of tomatoes in Africa, the country imports tomato paste. This disjunction between capacity and value-added production is at the heart of development challenges in the sector. In response, in 2012, the Government established the Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA) to reduce the country's reliance on food imports by increasing production of the five key staples: maize, rice, sorghum, groundnuts and cassava.

A number of import substitution measures were introduced to support domestic production, including the mandatory inclusion of 10 percent of cassava flour in bread. Input availability and access were also supported under the framework of the ATA, which aims to make Nigeria self-sufficient in rice.

In tandem, the Central Bank of Nigeria recently banned importers from accessing foreign exchange markets in 41 categories of items, including rice. The ban was partially lifted in October 2015, when imports through land borders were once again allowed after the payment of appropriate duties and charges. However, these measures amplified informal cross-border imports from neighbouring coastal countries resulting in the Nigerian Customs Service reintroducing the policy to restrict rice imports through land borders as of 25 March 2016. The end result of these policy somersaults is that high import dependency persists.

Barriers to future achievement

Policy challenges: The agricultural policy landscape of Nigeria is dominated by unfinished reforms, which should have provided a strong enabling environment for growth. In the last four decades these have addressed the development of institutions and public services designed to strengthen the position of independent farmers including: (i) *The National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP)* of 1973, which sought to induce the masses of farmers to boost food production "within the shortest possible time"; (ii) the *Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB)* also of 1973, which was to foster growth in the quantity and quality of credit to all aspects of agricultural production including poultry farming, fisheries, forestry and timber production, and horticulture; (iii) the *River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)* that would cater for the development of land and water resource potential in Nigeria for agricultural purposes and general rural development; (iv) the *Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)* of 1976 aimed at increasing food production and eventually attaining self-sufficiency in food supply; (v) the *Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS)* in 1977 to encourage the flow of increased credit to the agricultural sector; (vi) the *Rural Banking Scheme* (1977) to create a network of rural banks that would help to mobilize rural savings some of which would be invested in the agricultural sector; (vii) *Commodity Boards* (1977) to promote both the production and marketing of Cocoa, Rubber, Cotton, Groundnut, Grains (for Cereals) Root Crops (for Cassava, Yam and Cocoyam), and Palm Produce (for Palm Oil and Palm Kernel); (viii) *The Land Use Decree* (1978) - intended to reform the land tenure system which was believed to constitute a formidable obstacle to the development of agriculture; (ix) the *Green Revolution Programme (GRP)* – 1979 which focused on self-reliance in food production and the diversification of Nigeria's sources of foreign exchange through the removal of known constraints to increased production; (x) the *Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs)* which were established to, among others, provide infrastructure

(including water points), farm service centres, the supply of farm inputs such as fertilizers, root crops/tubers, agro-chemicals (pesticides and herbicides), and water pumps, and extension and training (including the establishment of special plots for extension and training (SPAT) that should increase production and welfare in the small holder agricultural sector in Nigeria; (xi) the *National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)* established in 1999 to execute a national agricultural land development programme to moderate the chronic problem of low utilization of abundant farm land; and (xii) the *Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA)* which was launched in 2012 with the objective of delivering inputs in a reliable manner through the Growth Enhancement Scheme of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). Recently, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has prepared a 'Policy and Strategy Document' titled The Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016 – 2020) to 'build on the successes of the ATA and close key gaps. Even more recent, in February 2017, the Ministry of Budget & National Planning has released Economic Recovery & Growth Plan (ERGP) (2017-2020), a medium-term plan to restore economic growth following the decline in oil revenues. Achieving agriculture and food security are listed among the execution priorities for the ERGP. The main aim of all these policy instruments was and is to unlock the potential of the agricultural sector with the major objective of accelerating the production of local staples, along the value chain of major commodities.

Major constraints to the effectiveness of past agricultural policies include: (a) the high rate of turnover of policies; (b) inconsistency in policies which combined with unpredictable policy shifts may deter private investment (e.g. shifts in policy on rice imports limiting investment in both seed rice production and paddy growing and processing); (c) the narrow base of policy formulation with little involvement of people and institutions whose lives are affected, leading to a lack of grassroots support necessary for their success; and (d) lack of managerial capacity, bureaucratic bottlenecks, corruption, and high rates of policy turnover complicating policy implementation. The recent Growth Enhancement Scheme introduced in 2012, which was designed to make fertilizer transparently available to farmers, ended up reaching a small proportion (36%) of the illiterate or semi-illiterate smallholder farmers, the majority in the country and major target of the scheme. The scheme had very low performance indices in redemption of inputs in many parts of the country⁵.

- ***Fragmented and overlapping institutions:*** To support the development and implementation of policies, a number of institutions were created, many of which supplied credit to farmers, supported technology transfer, improved seed supplies, undertook agricultural research, and addressed agricultural commodity marketing and pricing. A challenge, however, remains poor policy and program coordination, often leading to duplication of effort and wider inefficiencies in resource use among agencies and ministries, as well as between federal and state agencies, and even between states. Inadequate monitoring and follow-up of policy implementation had also encouraged loss of focus without corrective measures being taken.
- ***Weak or non-existent value chain approaches:*** Effective food value chains have the potential to enhance on-farm incomes and improve the availability and stability of food supplies for consumers. With increased incomes, other essential services, including health and education, become more accessible. More income can also enable dietary diversification, reducing the risk that smallholders rely solely on their own production for food and nutrition security. At present smallholders produce about 80% of the food consumed in the country, but participate only weakly in supply markets. Because smallholders typically control very small areas of land and are therefore unable to produce significant marketable surpluses of food after satisfying family requirements, it is difficult, if not

⁵ The Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) delivers government-subsidised farm inputs directly to farmers via GSM phones. It was envisaged the scheme would be powered by an electronic distribution channel based on a voucher system. The scheme guarantees registered farmers eWallet vouchers which they can use to redeem fertilisers, seeds and other agricultural inputs from agro-dealers at half the cost, the other half being borne by the federal government and state government in equal proportions.

impossible, for most of them to enter value chains as individual farmers. When considered as more compact groups of farmers, however, engagement in value chains becomes a more viable proposition, particularly in terms of supplying commercial quantities of food to (small and large) urban markets. Yet many smallholder farmers remain outside of organized groups and therefore continue to lack the ability to influence markets and policies at the state and federal levels.

Insecure land tenure and conflict over land weakening investments in agriculture: Land ownership in Nigeria is not clearly defined, and where it is owned, usually this is by men, and the rich elite. In the traditional farming system, size of land is generally small and fields are highly fragmented, partly as a result of inheritance laws and also due to practices of shifting cultivation and bush fallow. The distribution is however highly skewed. Agriculture is therefore characterized by mostly small-scale farming carried out by peasant farmers with an average of about 2 hectares of land which are usually scattered holdings. Competition and conflict over land resources, for agriculture and for grazing, are therefore not uncommon. Security threats to agricultural investment include cattle rustling, kidnapping, and destruction of farmlands by herdsmen.⁶ The Federal Government will encourage States to adopt critical measures to ensure the success of the ERGP, e.g., by ensuring the availability of land required to transform the agriculture sector.

- ***Poor agricultural and land and water management practices:*** Poor land and water management have degraded soil and water resources in the project area and increased the vulnerability of rainfed agriculture to climate change and variability. More sustainable, water-smart and climate-adaptive practices, including more efficient irrigation systems, and more rainwater and groundwater harvesting, can increase resilience and productivity. In addition, more planting of indigenous species of vegetation cover can support more sustainable re-greening efforts in conjunction with improved soil management. Other measures include reducing slash-and-burn practices and supporting crop and livestock diversification in conjunction with improved rangeland management, such as enabling access to drought-resistant crops and livestock feeds. Providing early warning/meteorological forecasts and related information will also support better farmer decision-making.
- ***Weak integration of youth and women in agriculture:*** As contributors of up to 80% of agricultural labour, women play key roles in food production and income-earning, natural resource management and as decision makers on household food and nutrition security in the landscapes of northern Nigeria. These roles are not, however, fully recognized, resulting in their disempowerment. As a result of low recognition, women frequently have more limited access to land and sources of finance, reduced access to new practices and technologies and fewer market opportunities. In many parts of the northern Nigeria, as a result of more limited access to land as compared to men, women cannot practice in larger-scale agriculture and are therefore unable to benefit from economies of scale. Furthermore, women tend to face greater challenges when it comes to securing credit. They may lack experience in applying for credit and, without assistance and support, can find it difficult to access funding. Women's access to companies marketing farm implements is also limited, because these companies often target larger farmers (usually men). Lack of market research and information can also limit market opportunities, where women may be confined to local markets in which prices are generally lower than in larger, urban markets.

Gender-defined roles may also hinder access to transport and logistics, prejudicing women's capacity to sell farm produce efficiently and in time. The age-gender gap is also important. Youth participation in land-based sectors is very low, largely because of the perception that activities in primary production are characterized by drudgery, minimal financial (cash) returns and are therefore meant for the least educated in society. Youth's insufficient access to knowledge, information and education, as well as their limited access to land and financial services also limits their productivity and capacity to acquire the necessary skills. The government has, however, recognized the untapped potential of youth in Nigeria, and is, through recent policy

⁶ Ministry of Budget & National Planning, February, 2017, Economic Recovery & Growth Plan 2017-2020.

pronouncements, planning to make concerted efforts towards improving women and youth's participation in entrepreneurial initiatives in the agricultural sector.

- ***Lack of quality information to assess sustainability and resilience:*** Targeted action to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition is only possible if it is understood why people are deprived. This requires sufficiently robust evidence and an adequate capacity to analyse, interpret and communicate this evidence to decision-makers. Given evidence is frequently dispersed, a common monitoring and reporting framework is needed to ensure coherence. Nigeria has considerable food and nutrition security data generated by government ministries, civil society organizations, private-sector organizations, academia and development agencies, but non-consolidation leaves decision makers without a proper understanding of complex food security and nutrition determinants and outcomes.

Future solutions

An integrated approach should address both the socio-economic and environmental drivers of food insecurity, and in so doing support and strengthen agri-food value chains, help scale up sustainable land and water management practices through better extension support and work more closely with youth and women smallholders. This will boost domestic production and help 'wean' Nigeria off food imports. It will also support reforms in input supplies (including fertilizer) and provide orientation towards agri-business and promote value-addition in the product chain for smallholders. In addition, it can adopt a targeted, region-specific approach and enhance the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security in a sustainable, resilient and inclusive value chain manner.

Table 1. Barriers and Proposed Solutions to Sustainable and Resilient Food Security in Nigeria		
	<i>Barrier</i>	<i>Proposed solution</i>
1	Inconsistent, uncoordinated, and inappropriate policies that are discouraging agricultural growth; Fragmented and overlapping institutions; Weak or non-existent value chain approaches	<p>(i) Enhance the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security and integrate sustainable, resilient and inclusive value-chain approaches. The project will engage the various stakeholders on the implementation of the new/recent Agricultural Promotion Policy, also coined 'The Green Alternative' to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to take the proposed plans and initiatives forward, and to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to deliver on these promises, as well as to empower stakeholder groups, through these platforms, to seek delivery of these services from the service providers.</p> <p>(ii) The development of inclusive and sustainable value chains lies in removing the obstacles between production areas and markets. In many areas, farmers experience difficulties to transport inputs to the farm and also to take the harvest to the market due to poor access roads. Post-harvest losses are significant, unfair market practices often lead to profit losses for farmers. These barriers require significant interventions at the legal and policy levels, as well as infrastructure, extension advice and availability of information to support decisions making along the entire value chain. There are multiple views as to where the solutions should come from. The PPG stakeholder consultation processes have demonstrated that often farmers' dependence on the government for solutions and support is limited, and they often rely on their own bargaining power to influence the markets and prices. The project will support these cooperatives to strengthen their bargaining power and advocate for better markets and prices. It will also work with State level structures to promote local-level solutions to these challenges (e.g. support to</p>

		community-managed storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses).
2	Poor agricultural and land management practices	(iii) scale up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate- and water-smart agricultural (CSA/WaSA) practices that will ensure both environmental and social development benefits at farm and landscape level. The project will support the scaling up and demonstration of SLWM and CSA/WaSA approaches, particularly among smallholder farming systems, the most numerous, within the context of resilient ecosystems for resilient food systems and livelihoods.
3	Poor participation of youth and weak integration of the role of women in agriculture	(iv) reduce gender disparities in agricultural production through women-specific economic empowerment schemes; scale up youth involvement in agriculture using IITA Youth Agripreneurs scheme and similar programmes. The project will also seek collaboration and learn from the African Development Bank's Enabled Youth Programme to promote similar approaches to engaging the youth in agriculture. The project will also support State governments, where relevant and appropriate to explore mechanisms to put in place incentives to facilitate the increased participation of youth and women in agriculture.
4	Lack of systematic, regularly updated and comparable information to assess sustainability and resilience	(v) Improve monitoring and assessment. There is a variety of initiatives in Nigeria to measure the impacts of the multitude of initiatives currently undergoing in Nigeria. Some of these involve simple innovation and technologies that can be simply used, even by illiterate farmers, and those without access to sophisticated technologies. They also include smart, real-time applications that capture simple data and information that can be quickly made accessible to those in decision-making. The project will seek out these initiatives, and especially those ongoing at the local levels, within the States and LGAs where the project will operate, to support uptake and institutionalization of these innovations.
5.	Disruption of agricultural activities by conflict, often violent and deadly. An example is the long-standing conflict between nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers, resulting in abandonment of agricultural activities and loss of livestock, and often loss of life.	(vi) At State levels, where the activities of the project will be driven from, the project will facilitate multi-stakeholder platforms, as proposed under Output 1.2. to facilitate dialogue around issues of conflict and its role in promoting poverty and insecurity, including food insecurity and seek to bring together conflicting camps within the locality to share perspectives and views and seek collaborative solutions for mutual beneficiation instead of confrontation. There is a clear need for State authorities and communities to engage in a sincere conversation about the conflicts between pastoralist and sedentary farmers, and other competing land uses that escalate to competition and conflict. The governance of access and control over resources, including land, water and grazing resources, requires careful and coordinated responses that are grounded in an understanding of the historical, socio-cultural and ethnic dimensions that make them complex. For this reason, UNDP will lean on the expert services of other development partners and UN agencies, including UNDP's own program on Peace and Development (through the services of a Peace and Development Advisor), to support these multi-stakeholder dialogues.
6.	Insecure land tenure – The current challenges outlined by the Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020) include: the fact that 95% of agricultural lands are not titled, effectively nullifying their capacity to be treated as collateral for financial transactions; the Land Use Act is not conducive for	(vii) There's recognition by many stakeholders that until land issues are addressed, insecurity of land tenure, and the inability of farmers to use the land they farm as assets and collateral for accessing services and inputs (e.g. financing), the lack of investments in agriculture will always persist, and have wider negative implications for agricultural production and food security. Some of the solutions proposed by the new Policy include: Facilitating the recognition and entitlement of land ownership by formal or customary means to assist

agricultural activities (e.g. short-term lease does not allow for agricultural loans, particularly small holder farmers); an inherent gender bias against access to ownership of land by women; and unclear rules and governance regarding management of land for use in farming versus grazing for nomadic cattle populations.	collateralization; and Farmer/land registration (identity, location, landholding and soil mapping), and low cost, web-based and digital mechanisms for verifying the existence of such titles. The project will work with State governments, building on the support of the DfID-GEMS3 programme on Systematic Land Titling and Registration (SLTR) and where appropriate, support the upscaling of these initiatives. Through Output 1.2, the project will also support dialogue at State level, around the implementation of these policy decisions at State level.
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III. Strategy

Impact Pathways:

The overall objective of this project is: *To enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security.* To achieve this objective, the project will address the aforementioned barriers through three closely inter-related impact pathways: (i) Strengthening institutional and policy coherence; (ii) Scaling up sustainable land and water management practices; and (iii) Addressing gender disparities in agricultural production and food value chains. Impact will be monitored and assessed for sustainability and resilience.

- Strengthening Policy Implementation for increased agricultural productivity:** The first impact pathway concerns supporting the government to implement the new policy framework for promoting agricultural development and food security. The focus of this support will be on the new Agriculture Promotion Policy: 2016-2020, also known as The Green Alternative. Support will be provided to the FMARD to continue to roll out implementation of this policy to State level institutions and promote uptake and investments. The project's State level interventions will ensure strong linkages between the project activities and the policy outcomes as outlined in the policy document. State level decision-making structures are key for effecting changes at State and LGA levels. Considering this, the bulk of the support for implementation of the Policy will be at State and LGAs levels. The project will also provide significant support to the establishment and/or operationalization of State- and LGAs level multi-stakeholder platforms or organs to promote dialogue around sustainable agriculture and inclusive food value chains. One of the key factors in ensuring that agricultural produce reaches markets or where it's needed, will lie in the provision of appropriate facilities, logistics and infrastructure, to remove barriers to connectivity between rural producing areas and urban consuming areas. State structures are important for ensuring this connectivity through their planning and budget processes, and so the project will promote dialogue between the planning structures and those in the agricultural sector to ensure that policy decisions are responsive to the sector's needs. Regular advocacy will also ensure that the imperative for food security is given highest priority in government and also presents opportunities for integrating food security issues in wider development planning at State and national levels. The project will support bottom-up dialogue to ensure that LGA and State-level action influences and informs federal (national) level policy-making and action.
- Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security even under increasing climate risks:** Land degradation, depleted soil fertility, water stress, floods and high costs of fertilizers contribute to low crop yields and associated poverty and hunger. Many smallholder farmers must deal with low and unpredictable crop yields, poor market access and incomes, as well as chronic food insecurity. A wide range of land and water management practices that can address land degradation and increase long-term agricultural productivity have been identified. These include increasing soil organic matter and improving soil structure, thereby helping to reduce soil erosion and improve water infiltration and the efficiency of water use and nutrient

uptake. The benefits of these improved land and water management practices to farmers and rural economies include higher crop yields, increased supplies of other valuable goods such as firewood and fodder, increased income and employment opportunities, and resilience against climate change. Upscaling these practices through strengthened extension services for wide adoption by many smallholder farmers in target project areas will contribute to increased agricultural productivity and food production. Rural smallholder farmers need access to competitive markets not just for their produce but also for inputs, assets and technology, consumer goods, credit and labour. Information flow, training and capacity building for farmers on the appropriate agricultural inputs, skills, tools and technologies and sustainable practices, on markets and access to finance are often limited and curtailed by structural inefficiencies in the sector. Enhancing the ability of smallholder farmers to access markets, information and technologies will significantly boost agriculture and food security. Smallholder farmers and agricultural workers will be empowered by providing them with the knowledge and skills that they require both to enter the market and to improve their terms of participation. Assured market access and good knowledge about SLWM practices by farmers will act as catalysts to improving agricultural and food security in project areas. Declining global crude oil prices and resulting depreciation of the local currency has increased both imported food and fuel prices and led to increasing demand for local cereals in Nigeria. This is an opportunity for the project and other national initiatives to empower small- and medium-scale farmers to meet the national challenge.

- **Addressing limited youth involvement and gender disparities in agricultural production and food value chains:** Women make essential contributions to agriculture and rural enterprises in northern Nigeria, but invariably they are over-represented in unpaid, seasonal and part-time work and unable to participate throughout the value chains of their products to remove the binding constraints that had limited the production and sale of these products to end markets. Furthermore, they have either no or minimal engagement in the decision-making process regarding agricultural development. Gender inequality is therefore significant in the sector and this constitutes a bottleneck to development. For instance, a large-scale mapping of rice production, covering 18 main rice producing States in Nigeria, has revealed that of all the rice producers in these States, 94% of them are men, even though rice constitutes an important staple for most Nigerian households. This lack of women's involvement in the food production decisions is at the heart of food and nutrition insecurity in Nigeria, and the high levels of chronic malnourishment and the resultant health conditions, key among which is stunting in children. Increasing the participation of women in the production of key staples, and strengthening their involvement in key income-generating stages of the food value chains, will contribute to a more inclusive decision-making process about what to grow and what to eat. Where relevant, support is also needed for women to earn income in livestock production, in particular small ruminants such as goats and sheep. In the same vein, youth constitutes over 30% of the population and over 50% of the unemployed nationwide. They face many challenges that need addressing in order to increase their engagement in the agricultural sector, and to ultimately tap into the production potential of this sizeable and growing demographic. Opportunities for interventions include ensuring that youth have access to important information, bringing youth together to improve capacities for collective action and youth-specific projects and programmes that provide strong foundations for engagement in agriculture. If most of the constraints limiting youth involvement in agriculture are removed, agriculture can drive development and, potentially, could help create employment through provision of products and services, including seed and other input supplies, crop aggregation and marketing, and post-harvest handling, processing and storage. Drawing on the IITA Youth Agripreneur model, the project will focus on empowering both female and male youth in agribusiness and related enterprises. Interventions that explicitly target women will be designed and implemented to increase food production and value chains of commodities that women play a strong role in producing,

including leveraging existing proven best practices (e.g. GES and MARKETS'⁷ success stories) and using private sector-led Agricultural Value Chain (AVC) approaches to promote gender- and youth-inclusive value chain development in the project area. The project will work with and establish linkages to the UNDP's African Facility for Inclusive Markets (AFIM), which supports pro-poor economic growth and inclusive market development in Nigeria and other sub-Saharan African countries. AFIM convenes and coordinates, supporting UNDP offices to strengthen existing and new private sector initiatives. At a micro-level AFIM supports the building of capacity of small producers and traders by providing support services in focal sector/value chains, at a meso-level strengthens value chain linkages and facilitates public-private dialogues and cooperation, and at a macro-level supports development of market infrastructure and advocates for sector policies for inclusive economic growth.

- **Monitoring and Assessment of sustainability and resilience:** Food security and nutrition monitoring (FSNM) systems can play an important role in identifying, analyzing, and addressing food security and nutrition challenges through policy and program solutions. An increasing frequency of natural disasters in recent years means that strategic investment in monitoring systems that help prevent food emergencies is critical, including greater harmony in data collection and the use of analytical methods. There's a multitude of simple and cheap monitoring initiatives at local levels utilized by small NGOs, but these hardly get utilized beyond the localities to government-level structures. The project will support the integration of the key relevant initiatives to LGA and State-level monitoring processes, and in turn facilitate an integration of these to Federal level monitoring systems. Through FEWSNET processes and methodologies, the project will support an increased up-take of monitoring data into decision-making about food and nutrition security. The project will therefore support the government's efforts and action around the adoption of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system, a set of standardized tools that aims at providing a "common currency" for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity.⁸ These monitoring systems are grounded in an in-depth understanding of factors that influence food security, such as markets and trade, agroclimatology, livelihoods, and nutrition.

In addition to monitoring and assessing food security, the project will also monitor and assess the impact of the project in different agro-ecosystem landscapes of the guinea-sudan-sahel savanna agro-ecological zones to determine the success of interventions. The project will therefore establish a harmonized M&E framework for food security information, multi-scale assessments of sustainability and resilience in agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs). Given that farmers may not be able to expand cultivated areas in the project area without further damaging the environment, researching approaches to sustainable intensification will be a focus of the project. Lessons learnt and emerging new knowledge will be shared through effective knowledge management with linkages to the IFAD-led Regional Hub Project/IAP platform (GEF ID 9070).

The Theory of Change

The project's TOC recognizes that food security is the product of both socio-economic and environmental drivers. Addressing these drivers requires both coherent policies and institutions that influence the ability of farming households to foster sustainable food security and address critical shocks (e.g. climate change and conflicts) in order to enhance the resilience of food production systems. A landscape approach to management is key, integrating resilience of land-use systems, natural resource management and livelihood security.

Assumptions

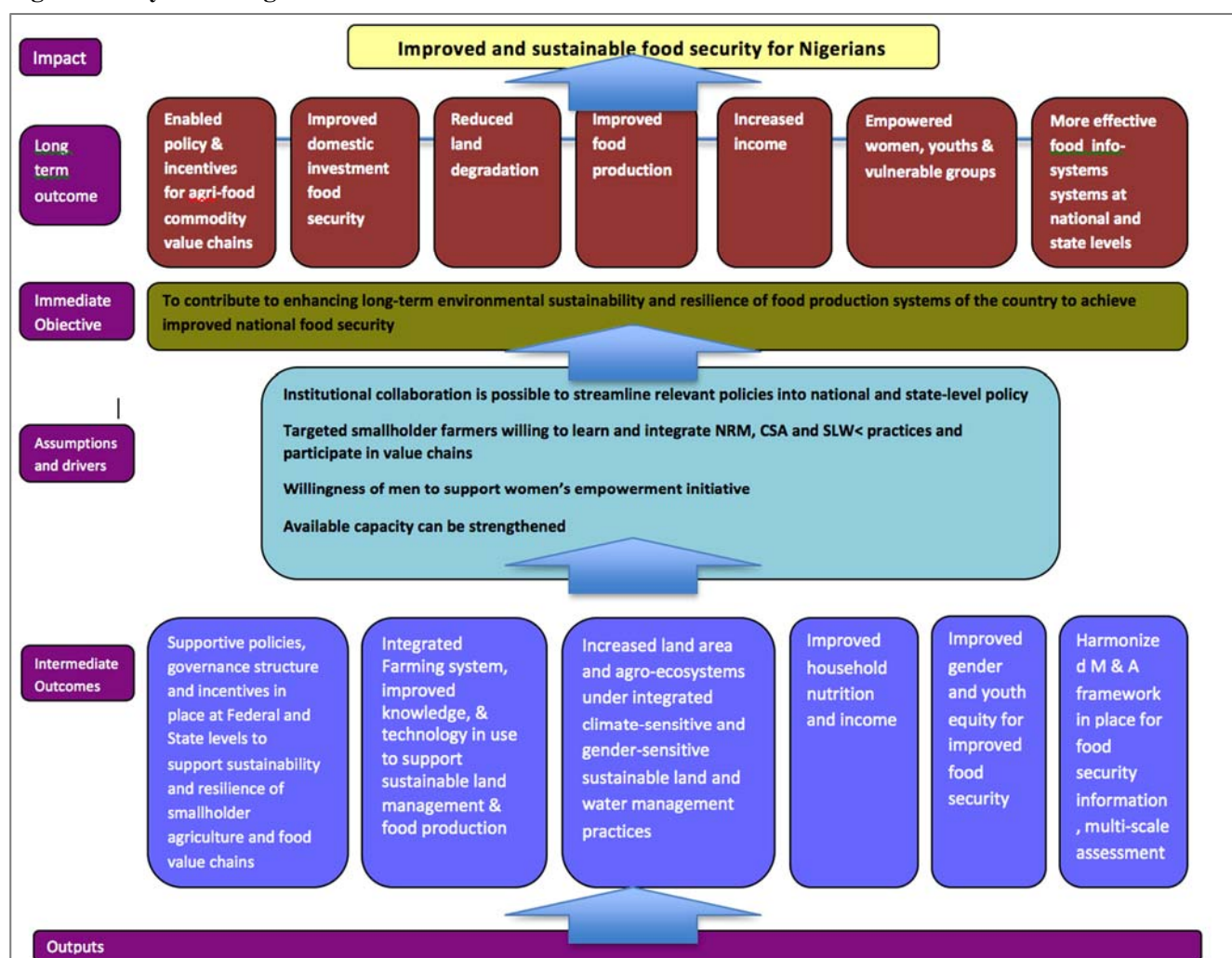
⁷ <http://www.chemonics.com/OurImpact/SharingImpact/OurVideos/Pages/Nigeria-Markets.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.ipcinfo.org/>

The basic assumptions behind the ToC are:

- Federal and State governments are willing to develop policies and adopt value chain approaches to agricultural transformation under which Ministries, Departments and Agencies collaborate to streamline key policies into a national policy on food security and state-level food commodity value chain initiatives;
- Male and female smallholder farmers, once exposed to INRM and SLWM practices, will be willing to adopt them, to learn and integrate NRM, CSA and SLWM practices into agricultural production, and to participate in commodity food value chain initiatives;
- Improved power relations among men and women ensure the success of the female-targeted interventions and youth can be provided sufficient incentives to engage in the agriculture sector;
- National priority is given to the collection of disaggregated food security data for impact monitoring, and adequate capacity at federal, state and community levels exists, in addition to which there is adequate budget; and
- Private sector participation and guaranteed access to markets are some of the critical impact drivers of the project. In view of recent government commitment to transforming the agriculture sector to meet the food and nutrition needs of Nigerians through added market value chains, these assumptions would not pose serious risks to the project.

Fig 1. Theory of Change



Project sites

The project will work in 70 communities in 14 Local Government Areas of northern Nigeria (see map in Annex 1): of which 20 communities are located in the guinea-savanna of the north-central region; 30 in the sudan-sahel savanna of north-western region; and the remaining 20 in the sudan-savanna of the north-eastern region. This spread of agro-ecological zones enables the project to support work in key contexts within northern Nigeria, enabling a range of responses and packages to be tailored to specific livelihoods circumstances. This is important for future scaling up of the work given the agro-ecological variety and difference in this key food-insecure part of the country. The risk of impact ‘dilution’ is addressed through an emphasis on cross-learning between sites and agro-ecologies, ensuring that the sum of all experience is effectively shared and communicated both across states in the north, but also at a national level. This is particularly important in light of the project’s objective of supporting greater knowledge and information sharing on food security in the country.

Northern Nigeria constitutes the sub-humid zone of the country with a rainy season of only four to seven months between April to October and agricultural productivity in this region is frequently lower than in the more humid south. Dominant farming systems include grain and livestock production and spreads across three sub-regional development hubs and geopolitical zones. The area north of 10⁰N latitude is prone to

drought with an average annual rainfall of only about 600mm, exposing parts of the region to desertification and soil erosion (FEWSNET 2012). This area of the country has traditionally supported pastoralists following migratory patterns across the region.

In terms of crops being produced, the north-east and north-west development hubs focus on grain, legumes and cereals, with cowpea, groundnut, soybean, maize, millet, rice and sorghum the leading commodities. Tree crops such as Gum Arabic or ginger and livestock hides and skins also offer high export potential. A mixture of cereals and roots and tubers characterizes the north-central development hub, with rice for cereals and yam for roots and tubers forming the leading commodities in the zone.

Table 1. Project site characteristics

	North Central	North East	North West
Landscape	Undulating with series of hills and plateau. Guinea savanna ecosystem with annual rainfall of between 1,000 – 1,500mm and about 180 -300 days of rain	Rolling topography with undulating hills and valleys with extensive floodplains and soils dominated by vertisols. Rainfall ranges from about 1000 mm at the southern edge to a minimum of about 400mm in the extreme northeastern part near Lake Chad	Plains with sandy soils of low organic content and few muddy flood plains; 4-5 months of rainfall ranging from about 600 to 1,000mm per annum, but becoming more erratic. Vegetation of sudan-savanna type
Social relations	A mixture of Christians and Muslims; nuclear family system with households headed mostly by men; polygamy permitted; basically, paternal system; about 65% of farm work undertaken by women	A mixture of Christians, Muslims and traditionalists; justice through Sharia laws; Male-dominated society but inheritance and cattle rights for women; land use, access, ownership and tenure determined by community of family heads	Predominantly Muslims, polygamous setting with men owing the lands; men and women play a role in food production systems; men produce cash crops while women process for family and also grow vegetables; women do all household chores, fetch water and attend to other domestic issues. Women rear sheep and goats while men and young boys rear cattle. Women give their products to men for marketing with middle men; households comprise several family units with an average 30-40 people headed by the eldest male or female
Food production system	Bush fallowing, pastoralism, mixed farming/mixed agriculture, flood-recession cultivation with farmers producing cassava, maize, rice, soya beans, yam, livestock and fisheries, agroforestry and tree crops. Off-farm activities include hunting	Bush fallowing, pastoralism, mixed farming/mixed agriculture, flood-recession cultivation and irrigation systems, with emphasis on the production of cereals (maize, millet, sorghum and rice), groundnut and cotton	Single and mixed cropping. Mixed farming with livestock, irrigation systems. Crop types include maize, sorghum, millet, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, cowpea and groundnut. Off-farm activities include leather tanning, weaving, blacksmithing and trading

Drivers (social and environmental)	High demand in southern Nigeria, market volatility, population dynamics, diet, gender relations, health and education	Ecological (drought, desertification, deforestation, climate change etc.); social conflicts (Boko Haram, unemployment, farmers/pastoralists conflicts); drying up of Lake Chad	Recognition of women's roles; government policies in support of women and the vulnerable; land inheritance in favour of women that enables agricultural production
Shocks	Extreme weather events such as droughts and floods; pests and diseases; policy somersaults; community conflicts	Terrorism; drought; desertification; natural resource conflicts	Climate change induced changing rainfall patterns resulting in unpredictable floods and droughts; conflicts; frequent changes in government policies
Commodities with the highest domestic consumer demand and greatest potential for commercialization /trade internationally, especially within the West Africa sub-region	Cassava, rice, groundnut, maize, pepper, melon, and beef	Millet, cowpea, maize, beef, sorghum, groundnut, and pepper	Maize, sorghum, groundnut, cowpea, vegetables, beef, and pepper
Target Local Government Areas	Otukpo and Ukum LGAs (Benue State); Akwanga and Kokona LGAs (Nasarawa State)	Fufore and Yola South LGA (Adamawa State); Balanga and Katungo LGAs (Gombe State)	Gwarzo and Kobo LGAs (Kano State); Dutsinma and Musawa LGAs (Katsina State); Jahun and Hadejia (Jigawa State)

Fig 2. Project sites

SELECTED PROJECT SITES



Legend – LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

1. DUTSIMA 2. MUSAWA 3. KABO 4. GWARZO 5. JAHUN 6. KATUNGO 7. BALANGA 8. YOLA SOUTH
9. FUFURE 10. AKWANGA 11. KOKONA 12. OTUKPO 13. UKUM

IV. Results and Partnerships

This project contributes to the GEF's Land Degradation objectives 1, 3, and 4: (1- Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods; 3 - Reduce pressures on natural resources by managing competing land uses in broader landscapes; and 4 - Maximize transformational impact through mainstreaming of SLM for agro-ecosystem services). The programs covered under the Land Degradation objectives include programs 1 - Agro-ecological intensification; 2 - SLM for Climate-smart Agriculture; 4 - Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach; and 5 – SLM Mainstreaming in Development. The project will seek to deliver the following GEF LD outcomes:

- Outcome 1.1 Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management
- Outcome 1.2 Functionality and cover of ecosystems maintained
- Outcome 1.3 Increased investments in SLM
- Outcome 3.1 Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established

- Outcome 3.2 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities
- Outcome 3.3 Increased investments in integrated landscape management
- Outcome 4.1 SLM mainstreamed in development investments and value chains across multiple scales
- Outcome 4.2 Innovative mechanisms for multiple-stakeholder planning and investments in SLM at scale

The project will pursue these objectives and outcomes through three inter-related components as described below.

Expected Results

The overall goal of the project is to foster sustainability and resilience for food security in northern Nigeria through addressing key environmental and social-economic drivers of food insecurity across three agro-ecological zones. This will be achieved via three interrelated components: Component 1 will provide support to the implementation of the Agriculture Promotion/The Green Alternative for achieving increased agricultural production and improved food security; Component 2 will scale up sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices, targeting women and youth groups in particular; and Component 3 will put in place an effective and functional monitoring, assessment and knowledge-sharing system to evaluate the impact of project interventions on food production and household and ecosystem resilience, including global environmental benefits.

Component 1: Enhancing the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security:

Appropriate policies and institutions are necessary conditions for agricultural productivity and growth, a critical aspect of food production. Institutions operating effectively at multiple levels will be central to sustainable and resilient food systems. The national food security landscape in Nigeria consists of unfinished policy and institutional reforms, which are envisaged to have created an ‘enabling environment’ for improved food security. Following the underperformance of the oil sector, the government has realized the great need of supporting other economic sectors if the national economy is to recover from the shocks that have severely curtailed the gains from the oil sector. The government has therefore recently (February 2017) launched an Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, which, among others, will promote growth and increased productivity and gains from the agricultural sector. In 2016, the FMARD also unveiled The Green Alternative, a medium-term Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2017). It is envisaged that through these two policy pronouncements, the agricultural sector will receive the deserved attention from policy and budgeting processes. The project will, therefore focus its support on the implementation and continued ‘roll-out’ of the new agriculture policy to the relevant implementation structures (i.e. State and LGA levels).

The present Government recognizes the imperative for a coherent policy approach to agricultural reforms and transformation of the sector for improved food security. In the new policy, the vision of the present administration is to draw on lessons of past policy actions *“with a view to implementing a socially responsible agricultural programme, in order to replace oil as the major source of foreign exchange earnings, in addition to the traditional role of agriculture in providing food security, employment and livelihood improvement”*.

In support of this, Component 1 will work with the FMARD to support the implementation of the new policy to the 7 States, and ensure that support to the agricultural sector within these States drives forward this vision and that the relevant implementation structures are support to best deliver on their mandates. Support will also focus on the operationalization of national- and state-level multi-stakeholder platforms or organs to advocate and promote food security for all within sustainable and resilient food systems. Regular advocacy will also ensure that the imperative for food security is given highest priority by government and

presents opportunities for integrating food security issues into national development planning to help sustain and multiply impacts over time. Thus, this component will also support appropriate institutional frameworks at federal, state and landscape levels to influence and promote sustainability and resilience in the use of the natural resources for enhanced food production.

This component will particularly strengthen the existing institutional arrangements that allow stakeholders at national and landscape levels to work together towards: (i) building sustainable agricultural innovation systems with a strong gender-sensitive focus on making knowledge and technology available to female farmers, in particular; and (ii) advocating the imperative for sustainability and resilience issues to be mainstreamed into the development of the country's agriculture and food production systems at national, state and community landscape levels.

Outcome 1: Supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains:

Building on the new Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020), and working with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other relevant ministries, agencies and departments, required national capacity will be strengthened to improve the policy, legal and institutional frameworks and landscape for the mainstreaming of sustainability, resilience and market approaches to policies and strategies on food security at national, state and target agro-ecosystem levels. The following two outputs will via the project's intervention help achieve the country's need for an enabling environment that not only promote cooperation between public and private investors in food systems, but also focus on resilience, equity and sustainability.

- ✓ ***Output 1.1: Support to the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security:*** The project will support the following key activities:

Support government in its roll out and implementation of the new Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016:2020), in partnership with civil society and the private sector. The new policy takes forward the Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA) and is given further legitimacy by the new (2017) Economy Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), a high-level strategy document prepared by the Ministry of Budget and Planning. The project will focus the support to Federal-State dialogue and engagement on the key tenets of the policy and how they can best be supported through State planning and budgeting processes and agricultural extension support. In addition to supporting the implementation of this policy, the project will continue to provide support to the implementation of other environment conservation policy and legal frameworks, with a focus on promoting the mainstreaming of SLM and biodiversity conservation into the agricultural sector and raising awareness on the role of healthy ecosystems in the performance of the agricultural sector. The project will therefore put in place mechanism that will: (a) link the programmes and actions of various sectors to make Nigerians more food secure, considering among others issues of gender equality; and (b) promote resilient agro-ecological systems for food production and value chain approaches to achieve food and nutrition security in the country. Support will also be provided to government to monitor and evaluate the performance of relevant national- and state-level institutions in the various areas of food production and value chains in order to identify gaps and bottlenecks and promote efficiencies.

- ✓ ***Output 1.2: National and state level multi-stakeholder gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLWM practices for improved food security:*** Although there are a number of platforms including Voices for Food Security (VFS), HEDA Resource Centre, Association of Small Scale Agro Producers in Nigeria (ASSAPIN), and Grow Africa among others, supporting the mainstreaming of policies and programmes to strengthen small- and medium-scale agricultural producers to increase productivity and seize opportunities in value chains, overall governance and advocacy for food security by government and non-state actors remains weak.

Critical issues in the sector include ineffective decision-making. A platform for campaigns and policy advocacy on food security and production in Nigeria will enable consistent advocacy for a fairer deal for small-scale farmers and for improvements in decision making on food production, processing and distribution. To achieve this output, the project will:

- Work with the Federal Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment, Voices for Food Security Coalition, Women Farmers' Advancement Network (WOFAN) and other proven NGOs to facilitate and establish a multi-stakeholder platform that can lead the advocacy for sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security at a national level;
 - Replicate the establishment of multi-stakeholder advocacy organs at State levels in the seven participating states and at the landscape level initially among 14 local governments and 26 communities to assist over time in wider cross-sector, planning, and interventions with communities for enhanced advocacy, learning and practice; and
 - Build and/or strengthen the capacities of government and other organs to drive advocacy on sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security in Nigeria, as well as influence and promote sustainability and resilience in using natural resources for enhanced food production and global environmental benefits through food security on a sustainable basis.
- ✓ ***Output 1.3. Public-Private Partnerships established for major food crops (cassava, rice and sorghum) value chains for food production, processing and distribution:*** this output will support dialogue and action around partnerships with the private sector on the establishment of 'inclusive' value chains and increased value-addition for key crops, in line with Nigeria's own strategies and priorities on increasing local production, reducing post-harvest losses, and reducing food imports as outlined in its various policy pronouncements.

Building on national policy to support farming and processing of cassava into cassava flour and policy decisions to promote local production of rice and other crops, this output will support dialogue and action around partnerships with the private sector – from supply chain inputs in support of sustainable intensification, to the establishment of growers' associations and better communication and agreements between growers and processors, including to substantially reduce post-harvest losses. This move to a more inclusive and sustainable value chain will support increased value-addition for this key crop, providing for more and better quality production, further price stability and greater support for farmers, particularly women smallholders.

This output will support the process required for cassava, rice and sorghum and other key value chains to be supported by the project (e.g. groundnut processing initiatives planned under Output 3.1), to develop beyond the subsistence level, and to evolve in a manner that also benefits smallholder farmers. The process will involve support to a participatory supply chain diagnosis, planning and implementation to analyse the constraints and opportunities in the development of local supply to an off-taker, using an approach proposed by the African Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (AASDP)⁹, developed by UNDP's team working on African Facility for Inclusive Markets (AFIM), which identifies specific steps that need to be put in place to support farmers. This support will be provided for the selected commodities with a view to improving the benefits to farmers and ensuring that both supply and demand sides of the supply chain are improved. A key constraint for smallholder production systems in Nigeria is the lack of or limited availability of services, facilities and infrastructure that smallholders need to make agriculture profitable. Lack of road transport networks from the rural to the urban areas, the high costs of

⁹ See UNDP Regional Service Center for Africa, 2013/14, African Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (AASDP) Toolkit: Growing inclusive agri-food value chains benefitting African farmers and SMEs

transport, the unavailability of storage facilities and lack of access to finance, often due to lack of assets such as land, are few of the key constraints to the full development of agricultural value chains. By employing the AASDP model, the project will closely engage the different stakeholders to dialogue about these issues and to find collective solutions that can facilitate a fairer, sustainable and more inclusive agribusiness supply chains. As outlined in the AASDP Toolkit, the phases involved in agribusiness supplier development include:

- *Supply Chain Diagnostics* – The objective of this stage is to assess the supply chain of each identified focal commodity and look at the constraints along that chain and what has created barriers for the smallholder farmers of the commodity from engaging in commercial activities and supplying to the off-takers.
- *Supply Chain Development Planning* – following the diagnosis, strategies will then need to be developed and translated into practical supply chain implementation plans, backed by partnership agreements between stakeholders.
- *Supply Chain Development Implementation* – an important aspect of this is the selection of strategies and business models that will empower small suppliers in the supply chain, including the following:
 - Upgrading as a chain actor: the farmers become specialists with a clear market orientation;
 - Adding value through vertical integration: the farmers move into joint processing and marketing in order to add value;
 - Developing chain partnerships: the farmers build long-term alliances with buyers that are centred on shared interests and mutual growth; and
 - Developing ownership over the chain: the farmers try to build direct linkages with consumer markets.

Through support under this output, smallholder farmers and producers will be capacitated to sustain the new value addition activities and partnerships beyond the life of the project. The sustainability of the supply chain will depend on continued support from other stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other support structures to get all stakeholders in the value chain, especially farmers, to a point where they can independently sustain the partnerships. To implement the work on support to the development/improvement of value chains, the project will draw on the in-house experience and technical expertise of the AFIM/Private Sector Development Team, based in Addis Ababa, at the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and with the team implementing the AFIM AASDP activities at the country level. AFIM is already part of the Food Security IAP, through the specific technical support that UNDP will deliver through the IFAD-led Regional Hub Project.

Component 2: Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks

The productivity of smallholder agriculture and its contribution to food security depends on the services provided by well-functioning ecosystems, including soil fertility, freshwater delivery, pollination and pest control. Smallholder farming practices, in turn, affect the condition of ecosystems, which may be negative, through habitat modification, over-extraction of water and nutrients, and use of pesticides. This also depends on how developed the market chains for agricultural products are.

The demand on agriculture to feed Nigeria's increasingly urbanized population will continue to grow, placing additional pressure on available land and other natural resources. The savanna agro-ecological zones of northern Nigeria that constitute the main grain food basket of the country have undergone constant

degradation due to inappropriate agricultural practices and increasing pressure from rapidly growing human and animal populations, as well as increasing climate change impacts. Unless properly managed, fresh water may well emerge as a key constraint to meeting future food security in the region. Scaling up sustainable agricultural intensification among smallholder farmers can support enhanced food security, environmental protection and poverty reduction through adopting farming practices that maintain the resource base on which smallholders depend, enabling these resources to continue supporting future food security.

For the sustainability of farmers' interests, improved agricultural production must be accompanied by improved marketing of their products. Farmers' inability to market produce means lack of income for production inputs, consumer goods and immediate cash requirements and reduced willingness to produce more. One means to integrate smallholders into the market is by increasing the value-added of smallholder products at different stages of the food value chain (production, processing, trading). Niche markets for traditional crops grown under traditional, non-intensive practices could play an important role in creating pro-poor market opportunities.

This component will facilitate the adoption of appropriate and existing sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices for staple crop production systems to complement the country's food security initiatives and help in the development of domestic and export markets. The objective is to increase output and help commercialize eight targeted commodity value chains including groundnuts, maize, rice, sorghum, cowpea, yam, poultry, dairy, fruit trees and aquaculture. The project will maximize the approach and expand on the successes of existing initiatives such as Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP), USAID's Project on Maximising Agricultural Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites (MARKETS); the UNDP Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (ASDP); the Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES) as well as grower activities undertaken with a range of national and international processors. It will also partner with institutions such as IITA and ICRISAT to deliver outputs.

Outcome 2: Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices: With over 90% of its agricultural production rain-fed, Nigeria's smallholder agriculture is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The effects of climate-induced environmental changes on smallholder crop production are compounded by local land and wider ecosystem degradation. However, smallholder agriculture, given the application of appropriate and sustainable farming practices and an enabling governance and infrastructure environment, can be sustainable and contribute to both mitigation and adaptation of climate change and land degradation trends. A critical entry point is wide adoption by smallholder land users of integrated natural resources management (INRM), sustainable land and water management (SLWM) and climate-smart and water-smart agricultural practices that will ensure that increased food production meets the needs of the country's increasing population whilst also improving the health and resilience of agro-ecosystems in savanna agro-ecological zones. Sustainable smallholder management systems and agricultural practices, including but not limited to conservation agriculture, agroforestry, sustainable rangeland management, integrated pest management, precision agriculture, drip irrigation, collective crop rotation systems and co-cultivation systems have many desired positive effects on ecosystems of the savanna of northern Nigeria. They include reducing soil erosion, increasing forest cover, rehabilitating degraded areas through restoration activities, maintaining soil fertility and nutrients, and improving soil moisture retention. These can make a positive contribution to improving agricultural production among smallholders.

This outcome will ensure that wide and sustainable adoption of improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices by farmers and herders in targeted communities is replicated in other areas to enhance their local and global environmental benefits. The following are the three outputs resulting from the project interventions.

- ✓ **Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices:** Wide adoption of smallholder sustainable and resilient agricultural management systems with positive effects on ecosystems for improved food production involves working with a cross-section of state and non-state stakeholders to build a critical mass of change agents who can demonstrate the benefits of these practices to smallholder farmers (men and women) in project areas. The project will target working with about 50,000 small- to medium-scale farmers per community to establish 350,000 ha of land under improved sustainable agricultural practices for improved and sustainable productivity. The multi-stakeholder platform will be used to bring additional hectares of land under sustainable agricultural practices. The project will support the following key *activities*:
- Identify suitable crops and sustainable agricultural practices for each project site.
 - Support training and field visits within Nigeria and, where appropriate and cost-effective, to centres and areas outside the country (e.g. Songhai Centre, Keita region in Niger) by 140 selected smallholder farmers (two per community) to learn more about the most sustainable agricultural practices suitable to their landscapes.
 - In pilot sites demonstrate the viability and benefits of identified sustainable agricultural practices through a Centre in each of the 14 LGAs, choosing selected crops under INRM, SLWM and CSA practices for sustainable and resilient food security, with benefits and lessons widely disseminated.
 - Use on-farm demonstrations and other appropriate delivery mechanisms that enhance mutual learning and sharing to pilot the Songhai model in each of the 14 LGAs.
 - Train 350 (five per community) agricultural extension workers (AEWs) on sustainable agricultural practices, including peer-learning and farmer field school approaches (with at least 50% of trainees being women) to facilitate the replication of sustainable agricultural best practices among 50,000 small- to medium-scale farmers (at least 50% women).
 - Support the multi-stakeholder platforms as agents of change to reach other farmers and raise awareness on the benefits of sustainable agricultural practices for enhanced national sustainable and resilient food security.
- ✓ **Output 2.2: Increased value addition and access to markets realized by beneficiary smallholder farmers:** Markets are important drivers for agricultural growth, including the food production sector. Improved market linkages and increased market information to smallholder farmers can enhance food productivity and security. Enabling small- and medium-scale farmers to participate in value chains can accelerate their economic transformation through gains associated with enhanced productivity and the development of new activities. In the new Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020) emphasizes the importance of market development to stimulate agricultural production on a sustained basis, as well as stimulating supply and demand for agricultural produce by facilitating linkages between producers and consumers. This includes stabilizing the market for agricultural produce through a guaranteed minimum price regime for critical commodities. Declining global crude oil prices and resulting depreciation of the local currency has increased both imported food and fuel prices and led to increasing demand for local cereals in Nigeria. This is an opportunity for the project and other national initiatives to empower small- and medium-scale farmers to rise up to the national challenge. There is also an ongoing initiative for a contractual agreement between Kebbi and Lagos States for the establishment of food commodity value chains that will give a quantum leap to food processing, production and distribution and explore areas of comparative advantage to create value for both states. Crucial lessons for other states may emerge out of this. To deliver this output, the project will build on the successes of MARKETS and GES and the foundation being laid by the ASDP to improve productivity and access to markets and finance for small- and medium-scale farmers in northern Nigeria through the implementation of the following activities, targeting several value chains per local government area, to be agreed during the inception stage following detailed assessments:

- Assess the current state of smallholders' commodity production and competitiveness as well as identify stakeholders in the supply chain.
- Assess the availability of potential traders and develop concrete business ideas with them to involve smallholders.
- Facilitate the establishment of commodity cooperative groups or associations.
- Using leverage from the ASDP initiative, and in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Nigeria Agribusiness Group (NABG), and the Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), facilitate or use a platform for information, knowledge and business development that can provide services to value chain actors, including linking smallholders and traders.
- Increase productivity of farmers as out-growers through improved access to inputs (e.g. high-yielding quality seeds, cheaper technologies) and facilities such as community-managed storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and reduce the costs of getting to the market.
- Link partners to identified sources of inputs, and facilitate access to credit and markets.
- Strengthen or build capacities of producers, processors and marketers to maintain an efficient supply chain.
- Support additional capacity strengthening of the food commodity value chain between Kebbi and Lagos States and share lessons, through a value chain roundtable, with other states in Nigeria to facilitate additional state-based food commodity value chains between the producing states in northern Nigeria and consuming states in the south.

✓ **Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition:** Malnutrition levels in Nigeria are increasing, even at the same time as production increases. Interventions targeting household utilization of food and nutrition are critical to changing the situation. Crop diversification for more cash crops, for which there is an increasing demand from consumers, is one option available to increase incomes above poverty levels. Increasing household incomes would ensure food and nutrition security. It would also influence household dietary diversity through the production of crops for own consumption and the sale of agricultural crops that affect household incomes and household food purchasing decisions. This output would promote the diversification of crops growing and where the agro-ecological conditions allow, support the cultivation of high-value crops. Crop diversification can improve resilience in a variety of ways: by engendering a greater ability to suppress pest outbreaks and dampen pathogen transmission, which may worsen under future climate scenarios, as well as by buffering crop production from the effects of greater climate variability and extreme events. This output would also promote mixed crop-livestock production systems where livestock, particularly small ruminants, and poultry, are integrated within the crop farming system. The following are the main activities of the output:

- Identify and explore potential for intensification, processing and marketing opportunities for each of the 70 communities through an understanding of livelihood and operating environments of current and alternative whole-farm crop/livestock production systems.
- Design and implement a diversified alternative livelihood package for each community (to cover at least 500 ha per community), taking into consideration the available crop and livestock resources and sustainable agricultural practices applicable to each community site.
- Facilitate the installation of post-harvest and processing infrastructure, including cold chain and cold storage facilities for perishable products (e.g. onion and tomato) and develop locally-suitable and accessible food processing and post-harvest technologies that support product promotion.

- Design market-based mechanisms for each of the packages that provide smallholders with proper incentives to invest in Sustainable Land and Water Management practices.

Outcome 3: Improved youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security: Women have over the years established more defined roles in agriculture. In Nigeria, they are involved in agricultural production, processing and utilization, but their roles have been significantly affected by socio-economic factors such as income, education and access to infrastructure and finance. In order for agriculture to advance and enhance food production, gender-sensitive policies and services tailored to women in value chains need to be developed. Involving youth in agriculture also offers important pathways to income generation and employment. This component will support interventions promoting the increase in participation of youth in agriculture and will also contribute to reducing gender inequalities within the agricultural sector.

With focused and female-targeted interventions through the project, an expected outcome will be the removal of constraints affecting women's ability to improve efficiency in agriculture and to engage in profitable stages of the food value chains. Women smallholders will be specifically incentivized through improved access to skills, finance, markets and information that can contribute to reducing barriers to participating in agriculture. The project will work closely with WOFAN (Women Farmers' Advancement Network), an NGO specifically working with women and youth on various aspects of economic development, including agriculture. WOFAN is currently working with women and youth to promote participation in rice and groundnut production, processing and marketing, and supports a revolving fund through which women smallholders can access finance and other inputs to scale up improved production practices, and to also raise awareness on food and nutrition security at household and community levels. WOFAN also works with ICT literate youth to develop easily accessible food and nutrition security monitoring tools that can easily be used by illiterate members of the community and avail data and information to decision-makers. Through this component/outcome, WOFAN will be supported to scale up its own activities and provide support to more women and youth.

✓ ***Output 3.1. 14,000 women and 28,000 youth incentivized to participate/engage in increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition:*** The consumption of rice and groundnuts is countrywide. Their utilization provides good opportunities for the creation of zero waste systems along their value chains, thereby making them environment-friendly. This output will be delivered by upscaling ongoing initiatives by WOFAN in partnerships with CARI, IITA Youth Agripreneurs and ICRISAT, and by implementing the following activities:

- Engage WOFAN to identify and work with “influencers and supporters” (LGAs, ADPs, government agencies, religious, traditional and political leaders) to drum up support for the project and mobilize communities to establish a critical mass of support.
- Facilitate the access of women and youth to high-yielding varieties of groundnut and rice.
- Enhance women and youth farmers' knowledge of improved small scale groundnut and rice production and processing technologies, including complementary crop management practices
- Enhance seed production and marketing at a large scale.
- Enhance farmers' knowledge and diffuse improved aflatoxin management technologies.
- Create linkages between women and youth groups and seed and agricultural input companies to serve as distributors in their locales.
- Train women and youth groups on the use of power tillers for production and threshers for processing and encourage them to provide post-harvest services.
- Identify and integrate women and youth groups into the out-grower schemes.

- Adopt the IITA Youth Agripreneur model to equip youths in project areas with knowledge on modern agricultural practices and entrepreneurial skills that will make them self-dependent and able to create wealth.

Component 3: Knowledge, Monitoring and Assessment

A common and harmonized framework of information for food and nutrition security encompasses the following aspects: (i) ensuring that high quality data, statistics and information are available and easily accessible across sectors for monitoring and analysis of the food and nutrition security situation across the country, particularly the vulnerable parts; (ii) ensuring that available food and nutrition security data, statistics and information are credible, well-analysed and meet the needs of a variety of decision-makers in a timely manner for policy formulation and investment decisions aimed at hunger eradication; and (iii) strengthening institutional structures for easy exchange and coordination of information for consensus building and harmonised approaches, among others. This component of the project will support the development of human and institutional capacities for integrated monitoring and analysis of the food and nutrition security situation at federal, state and local/landscape and even regional levels through the establishment of a harmonized M&E framework for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs). It also supports the improvement of national systems for the increased flow of data and information across sectors through the National Bureau of Statistics.

The emphasis is on learning whether the interventions proposed in this project will have positive impacts on food system resilience and the generation of GEBs, such as protection of fragile ecosystems, wildlife, improved soil carbon and water resources. This will include evaluating changes in provision and use of ecosystem services of the savanna ecosystem, the impact of value chain development and empowerment of women in production as they contribute to making Nigeria more resilient and food secure. Modern monitoring and evaluation tools such as the Vital Signs (VS) monitoring system and Resilience Atlas mapping will be used. To monitor the food security, the work will support the uptake of monitoring systems such as the IPC 2.0 (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) through FEWSNET.

Outcome 4: Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs): A major outcome of the project is a functional monitoring and assessment framework for food security information that will enable Nigeria to report regularly on its efforts to foster sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and also report on the global environmental benefits of the interventions. Institutional structures will be strengthened for easy exchange and coordination of information for consensus building and harmonised approaches. The following are its three critical outputs:

- ✓ ***Output 4.1: Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels:*** Required capacity to monitor and report on food security at all levels in Nigeria will be built or strengthened through a number of activities. These include: (i) facilitating a Research Unit on food security in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to regularly update information on the food security situation in the country; (ii) reviewing existing information systems related to food security, identify gaps and recommend ways for enhancing effectiveness; (iii) facilitating the establishment of an effective and functional National Food Security Information System (NFSIS) and the integration of the IPC and FEWSNET reporting tools on food security monitoring to ensure that there's an early warning systems in place to build household and community resilience against hunger and famine, and to respond to emergencies in a timely manner, when they occur; (iv)

creating a national platform for interaction among various state-based food security networks to report and advocate regularly on the food security situation in Nigeria.

The project will work with many stakeholders of varied interests in agriculture, food security and food value-chains to obtain key data and information. Emphasis will be placed on obtaining gender-disaggregated socio-economic and environmental data. In addition to field data, real time data on land cover changes, water usage and quality, biodiversity and carbon sinks and stock values of concerned ecosystems will be collected using satellite imagery, GIS and the Internet through the support to institutions such as the European Space Agency (ESA) and similar institutions. Expertise will be sought to integrate the data collected for monitoring and evaluation into a national framework for the savanna ecosystem using the platform provided by the new Resilience Atlas technology (<http://www.resilienceatlas.org>). In line with the other contemporary resilient food security projects, a project page for Nigeria will be developed on the Resilience Atlas to store baseline data. This will be updated regularly as the Resilience Atlas will be used as a learning tool to disseminate project implementation, progress, achievements.

- ✓ **Output 4.2: M&E System for GEBs using the Vital Signs monitoring framework:** To establish a functional M&E system to measure the local and global environmental benefits of the project at the landscape level, the project will work on: (i) developing the M&E plan for the project; (ii) conducting physical and socio-economic baseline surveys for participating states and project communities/sites; (iii) undertaking regular inter-sectoral mapping of the state of land and water resources to monitor land degradation of the target landscapes using GIS and other monitoring tools; (iv) monitoring change in the soil and plant carbon content at least twice during the life of the project; (v) undertaking regular assessment of the effectiveness of introduced SLWM and agro-biodiversity practices in providing local adaptation and global mitigation benefits and improved food production; and (vi) monitoring project performance in terms of outputs and impact. The project will use the expertise of the *Vital Signs* framework and protocols for monitoring the global environmental benefits and assessing impact within each project site through comparison of outcomes before and after project inception.
- ✓ **Output 4.3: Functional linkage with the regional Food Security IAP initiative:** Being part of a regional initiative, the project will participate in all regional meetings and project initiatives and undertake exchange visits to share best practices to enhance sustainable and resilient food security in the region. It will also submit on a regular basis country project implementation reports to the regional platform to maintain a functional linkage with the regional IAP. The project will also develop and share knowledge products on lessons learned from the Nigeria child project on various topics and use the platform provided by the regional initiative to share them.

Partnerships

This project is part of GEF Integrated Approach Pilot: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Through this linkage, it will build partnerships right across the region from national through state and to local and landscape levels. Emphasis will be on building synergies across relevant regional initiatives, line ministries, departments and agencies at federal and state levels, as well as private sector and non-governmental actors with an interest in agricultural production, women farmers' associations and food security.

Within the specific framework of GEF-supported initiatives in the country, the project will engage with the following:

- WB/GEF Project (GEF ID 4907): *Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project* (NEWMAP: 2012-2020), the main objective of which is to reduce the country's vulnerability to soil erosion in targeted sub-watersheds towards achieving greater environmental and economic security, as well as contribute to enhancing the resilience to soil erosion and associated climate variability and change, while raising capacities to promote long-term climate-resilient, low-carbon development;
- De-risking Renewable Energy NAMA for the Nigerian Power Sector (GEF ID 5345): This UNDP-implemented, GEF-financed project will support the Government of Nigeria to develop a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the Nigerian Power Sector using the de-risking approach, which will be validated through the implementation of a 100 MW PV project.

The project will also capitalise on lessons learned from the implementation of WB/GEF Project (GEF ID 3384) (*Nigeria-Scaling up Sustainable Land Management Practice, Knowledge and Coordination*), which focused on mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Nigeria's agricultural sector through capacity building and knowledge management.

At a national level, the project will build synergies with the ongoing national initiative (*The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) for Nigeria*), which is operating in the project area sudan-sahelian agro-ecological zones and which seeks to rehabilitate thousands of hectares of degraded pastures whilst implementing sustainable pasture management practices to enhance landscape and ecosystem productivity, as well as improve rural livelihoods and opportunities among local farmers and pastoralists. This approach complements the IAP's sustainable agriculture's approach for resilient food production. Other national and state-based initiatives, such as the National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPPS) and National Agricultural Resilience Framework will be fully engaged and lessons drawn from their implementation to guide the project. Partnerships will be built with states (e.g. Kebbi and Lagos) and private sector actors (e.g. Dangote Farms, Syngenta, Cargill and the numerous Nigerian companies) to facilitate the establishment of food commodity value-chains. Active and credible NGOs, such as All Farmers Association of Nigeria and Women Farmers Advancement Network will be fully engaged to facilitate the implementation of the project at community level for impact and sustainability. Research institutions at national (e.g. the National Cereal Research Institute) and international (e.g. IITA, ICRISAT) research institutions as well as international demonstration centers in the sub-region (e.g. Songhai Centre, Porto Novo) will be fully engaged to support evidence-based approaches to resilience-building in food security.

Stakeholder Engagement

The main stakeholders are government, represented by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Universities and Research Institutions; Civil Society Organizations, local user organizations and beneficiary farmers (men, women and youths). The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) will lead implementation of the project as the Implementing Agent, supported by the Ministry of Environment, which is the GEF Focal Ministry and the competent institution on environmental conservation and management issues. The strategic direction of the project will be overseen by a National Steering Committee comprising representatives of: the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Chair); Federal Ministries of Environment; Water Resources; Finance and Women Affairs; National Planning Commission; The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN); other relevant Universities and Research Institutes; and at least two proven NGOs, with one being a women's NGO, (WOFAN), All Farmers Association of Nigeria as well as the private sector.

An inception workshop organized to further identify key stakeholders for the project and look critically at their interlinked roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the project was followed by a series of consultations with high-level officials of the Federal Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Water Resources and Women Affairs. These meetings were aimed at briefing officials on

the project context as well as helping to identify key current government initiatives that could contribute to baseline information for the project. This also assisted in informing government on their expected roles and responsibilities during project formulation, including facilitating co-financing. To further strengthen inputs into the project, a stakeholders' workshop on the *Theory of Change* was organized between 23 and 24 March 2016 to seek inputs on critical change elements required to make the project's outputs resilient and sustainable. Further to this, another stakeholder meeting of representatives of government, research institutions, NGOs, ADPs and FADAMA initiatives and communities in the targeted project area of Adamawa, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina and Nasarawa States was organized in Kano between 1 and 2 June 2016 to seek grassroots inputs into the project. Two national-level stakeholder meetings were subsequently convened in Abuja in June 2016 and May 2017 to provide further input into the design process (summary outputs of which are provided in the annexes).

The table below lists the stakeholders that have been identified and their proposed roles in the implementation of the project. Stakeholder identification and engagement will be an ongoing process during project implementation. During the Inception Workshop, further stakeholders will be identified and protocols for their engagement discussed.

Stakeholder	Relevant roles within the project
Lead national partner - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	To chair the Steering Committee that will oversee the strategic direction of the project. It will also house the project and provide a large proportion of in kind contribution by the Government.
Ministries participating in the project - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; (ii) Federal Ministries of Environment; Water Resources; Women Affairs; Budget and Planning (National Bureau of Statistics).	Participate in the implementation of project pilots, as well as provide technical and advisory services. In addition to these general roles, the National Bureau of Statistics will be engaged to play a key role in facilitating a national data base, KM and M&E System for food security in the country.
Participating State and Local governments	Main beneficiaries who will also support the implementation of the project in their respective States and Local Government areas, including monitoring. Will also provide appropriate co-financing in cash or in-kind for project implementation.
Land user organizations (forest, water, pasture/rangeland, etc.), village administrations, farmers, and local communities representing over 6 million smallholder farmers in the project areas.	These local communities across the seven selected states are the critical managers and users of agro-pastoral ecosystem resources in the project area. They are also the direct beneficiaries of the project. Those that will be trained and empowered in sustainable, resilient and value-chain approaches to agricultural and food production will assist in community mobilization and advocacy as well as training of community members. At least 50% of direct beneficiaries will be targeted to be women stakeholders.
Private sector actors, including multinational corporations and Nigerian companies active in the different stages of the food value chain (production, sourcing, transportation, processing, imports, marketing, input supplies etc).	In the context of Nigeria's food production landscape, this group of stakeholders is key as it holds the key to revolutionizing the development of the country's food value chains in several agricultural supply chains. They have the potential to influence policy, action and markets, provide capacity and skills to farmers at all levels of the food value chain. There is therefore increasing need to formally engage these actors in the

	dialogue and decisions about the agriculture sector and food production processes and practices.
NGOs, including associations of women farmers	In addition to advocacy, civil society organizations, particularly women's NGOs, will be trained to assist in community mobilization and advocacy as well as training of community members.
Agriculture Universities and Research institutions (national and international)	They shall be engaged on a regular basis to provide the results of research breakthroughs and technical inputs towards improving knowledge sharing and global networking in sustainable, resilient and value-chain approaches.
Multilateral organizations UNDP/IFAD, DfID, USAID, JICA, GIZ and others	There's a large number of bilateral and multilateral efforts and support within the agribusiness sector in Nigeria. Significant work has been done by this sector to generate data and information, provide capacity building, influence policy-making processes and outcomes and stimulate public private partnerships Will provide additional technical and/or financial support to the project. There's an increasing need to collaborate and learn from each other, complement each other's efforts to ensure better coordination and reduce the burden on the government partners and other beneficiaries.

Gender mainstreaming

In the savanna agro-ecosystem of northern Nigeria, women are involved in agricultural production, processing and utilization, but their role has been significantly affected by socio-economic factors such as income, education and access to infrastructure. Though women constitute a large portion of the farming population (about 75%), women's possibilities in agriculture are hindered by formal and traditional rules and relationships, many of which render major gender inequalities at a local level. Women farmers work alongside their male counterparts with some clear divisions of labour, including men clearing land and felling trees, gathering and burning bush, and making ridges, while women engage in planting, weeding, harvesting, on-farm processing, and the selling of farm produce.

Generally, women are involved with the production of food crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, cowpea, melon, pepper, cassava, and vegetables and small-scale animal production including small ruminants and poultry. Women's involvement across value chains is largely limited to processing mostly in an informal manner, with little income generation, if any. In terms of access to financing, information and training, inputs and land, women are constrained by socio-cultural norms. According to the 2012 'Gender in Nigeria' report by the British Council, women own 4% of land in the North-East, and just over 10% in the South-East and South-South; overall, less than 10% of Nigerian women own land. The lack of land ownership lies at the heart of gender inequalities, thereby significantly reducing the chances for women's access to financing because this reduces their access to collateral. It also hampers their ability to inform decisions about what food is grown, and therefore affecting the food consumption and dietary decisions of many households, particularly female-headed households.

For smallholder agriculture to advance, gender-sensitive policies and services tailored to women within agriculture production and food value chains are required. This need has led the project to establish a gender-specific outcome on *enhancing gender equality in food security* as part of component 2. The expected key outcome (Outcome 3) of this intervention is ***reduced gender disparities in agricultural production and improved food security for poor women and men.*** Women leaders and women NGOs in

the project sites will be fully engaged to deliver outputs that can lead to key project outcomes and assist in removing some of the constraints affecting women's ability to improve equal participation and efficiency in agriculture in a sustainable and resilient manner and support their involvement across value chains. Women farmers will be specifically empowered through improved farming practices that will ultimately increase yields and family income. Furthermore, the project will create substantial employment opportunities for rural women and small scale entrepreneurs in food value-chains of the various agro-ecosystems of the guinea-sudan-sahel savanna agro-ecological zone.

Gender Action Plan (to be detailed during the early inception period)	
<i>Project Outputs</i>	<i>Suggested gender mainstreaming actions</i>
<i>Output 1.1: Support to the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security</i>	The process of supporting the implementation of the new Agriculture Promotion Policy will support advocacy work to facilitate action on gender and women's empowerment as outlined in the policy. A gender analysis and audit of the role, participation and benefits for women (including income generation and employment) in agriculture will be conducted in the early stages of implementation, to establish a baseline in order to inform interventions and better track the impacts of such interventions during the life of the project. The analysis will also ensure that gender sensitive development is embedded within the policy implementation processes. The review will extend to efforts towards establishing a National System for Food and Nutrition Security, with a specific focus on gendered issues of equality in FNS at all levels, from national to household levels.
<i>Output 1.2: National and state level multi-stakeholder gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLWM practices for improved food security</i>	In supporting the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate dialogue and advocacy on sustainable agriculture and resilient FNS, a specific gender-sensitive approach will include: a) ensuring gender-sensitive program and decision making is included in the purpose of such an organ; b) that sufficient resources are apportioned to advocacy messages specific to issues of gender equality and gender transformation (within which the empowerment of women smallholders will be central); and c) that this is also replicated down to lower levels. This should include support to the integration of gender-specific institutions and organizations working both in public and private spheres. Key messaging resulting from these advocacy processes will be assessed and monitored for future gender sensitivity and awareness.
<i>Output 1.3.: Public-Private Partnership established for major food crop (cassava, rice and sorghum) value chains for food processing, production and distribution</i>	This output will pay special attention to the role women smallholders' play in cassava, rice and sorghum production, but also to the role women commercial farmers and business operators play within wider value chains and markets for these key commodities. Within the public-private partnerships, a women's empowerment partnership will be established to support and contribute to enhancing the role women entrepreneurs play in the market, from producers, to wholesalers and traders, and end users (both consumers and utilizers of the product, e.g. for milling and/or for the production of cassava chips and other snacks). Lessons will also be learnt on upscaling/expanding these approaches to other commodities such as rice.

<i>Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices</i>	Central to this output will be ensuring gender-parity in selecting and working with change agents, including the selection of 140 smallholder farmers to receive training on sustainable agricultural practices. Specific training activities will be targeted to women farmers, recognizing the key constraints and challenges that they face. Similarly, gender parity will be sought in training of AEWs to facilitate replication of sustainable agricultural best practices. In monitoring the impacts and results, the project will ensure gender-disaggregation of data.
<i>Output 2.2: Increased value addition and access to markets realized by beneficiary smallholder farmers</i>	In addressing ways and means of enhancing value addition, the project will place specific emphasis on gender-sensitive approaches including specific forms of gender-sensitive advice and support that enhances the capacity of women farmers to participate in, gain from and shape future directions in value chain development (e.g. being central to feedback loops on early impacts achieved by the project). Capacity building efforts under the output will specifically focus on ways of empowering women smallholders in practical aspects of supply chain management.
<i>Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition</i>	Key gender equality and crop diversity relationships will be examined, with the purpose of identifying the crop configurations that support empowerment of women farmers and enhance their income-earning potential and capacity to enhance food and nutrition security at household level. Specific inputs will include building in gender-sensitive development of 'alternative livelihood packages', supporting the uptake and use by women smallholders of processing equipment and designing in the empowerment of women smallholders to the development of market-based mechanisms.
<i>Output 3.1. 14,000 women and 28,000 youth empowered for increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition</i>	This output explicitly targets women and youth farmers through groundnut and rice production and processing activities. The specific packages around high-yielding varieties and knowledge development and diffusion, amongst other activities, will be established in partnership with WOFAN and other support agencies. This output will be central to the wider set of gender-sensitive approaches carried out under the project.
<i>Output 4.1: Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels:</i>	All activities under this output will seek to establish systems and methods of collecting and using gender-disaggregated data and building this into NFSIS (Nutrition and Food Security Information System), both at national and state level. The national platform will, moreover, seek to influence policy-level thinking on agricultural development, gender norms and challenges and the wider task of achieving household food and nutrition security.
<i>Output 4.2: M&E System for GEBs using the Vital Sign monitoring framework:</i>	All data collection and collation under this output will include gender disaggregation and, where feasible and appropriate, explicit efforts at gender-sensitive (and focused) mapping in relation to GEBs, including, if possible linkage to mapping of value chains, where this is geographically feasible and useful.

<i>Output 4.3: Functional linkage with the regional initiative:</i>	Through the services of a gender consultant employed under the Nigeria child project, strong linkages to gender activities undertaken by the other 11 Child Projects will be established. This will include sharing the provision of gender-disaggregated data for holding in a central repository and ‘dash board’ under the Umbrella Project.
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V. Feasibility

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Investment of US\$7,139,450 GEF Trust Fund resources in the project will enable the establishment of key components in tandem with in-kind contributions from government. Without these inputs, it will be less likely that effective policy processes and system-wide support to food security institutional development and action will be possible, which will help in unlocking further investments through making the agriculture sector a more viable and attractive investment option. This support will also underpin the scaling up of existing government initiatives and, thereby, underscore the additionality of the GEF contribution to the project. This scaling up is particularly important in terms of achieving benefits at a landscape level. Under the current climate of lack of sustained economic returns from the oil and gas sector, combined with the food crisis and insecurity, the agricultural sector is under pressure to perform, to help contribute to the achievement of the national priorities of food self-sufficiency and reduced food imports. This pressure will come at a cost, for both natural resources, ecosystems/landscapes and the poor, but it also has the potential to promote economic, environment and social benefits such as increased participation of women and youth in agricultural value chains and increased attention to the health of landscapes and ecosystems. The costs of inaction are likely to be substantial, including continued degradation in vulnerable environments in combination with the persistence of low input-output smallholder farming, and continued marginalization and exclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups from the benefits of agricultural development. The GEF investment will therefore support the removal of significant barriers participation and beneficitation from the agricultural sector.

Studies carried out in the highly-populated Kano Close-Settled Zone and the surrounding region indicate that intensification of agricultural practices in association with effective land and natural resource management can take place without typically-associated degradation as a result of over-intensification. The dual benefits of improved production and longer-term landscape sustainability and preservation of key natural capital at scale can also substantially improve Nigeria’s food production situation, a key wider goal in light of substantially-increased food import costs and insecurity around food access.

The project’s intervention is explicitly designed to accelerate the adoption of proven sustainable agricultural practices that have been present in many parts of the sudan-sahel agro-ecological zone of Nigeria but have yet to be adopted at scale. The GEF intervention will enable this scaling up, including greater value addition and access to markets by the users of the natural capital base in the target agro-ecological zones (including farmers, pastoralists and people using natural capital for manufacturing products). This will also assist in reducing the “gender gap” in agriculture by specifically targeting women to enhance their income security and productivity. Lessons learned will be widely disseminated outside the project area to smallholder farmers in other agro-ecological zones of Nigeria (e.g. guinea savanna and guinea forest) to enable their involvement in scaling-up post-project, thereby improving sustainable and climate-resilient food production and national food security.

Risk Management

Possible risks and proposed mitigation measures are summarized in the following table:

Project risks

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
1. Limited political support for fostering sustainability and resilience in national food production systems for enhanced security and mainstreaming climate change issues in agricultural development.	Political	P = 3 I = 3	Work with legislators on the finalization of the draft national bill on food security and pursue the implementation of National Agricultural Resilience Framework (NARF), as well as ensure proactive interactions with decision makers on different issues on climate change to ensure adequate funding.	FMARD, FME, PCU	Reducing
2. Limited capacity of smallholder farmers to adopt INMR, SLWM and CSA practices and technologies and potential high costs of scaling-up	Environmental Organizational	P = 3 I = 2	Extensive engagement with local communities to identify opportunities relating to community needs and local knowledge, as well as the use of trained local extension workers to impart knowledge and practical demonstrations and to explore less costly and socially acceptable methods of increasing production.	FMARD, FME, NAERLS, PCU	Reducing
3. Climate extreme events (e.g. droughts and floods) could affect the project activities on the ground, as well as threaten crop and livestock production, thereby curtailing the food value chain aspects of food security	Environmental Operational Financial	P = 3 I = 2	The project will adopt best INRM, SLWM and CSA, including information from early warning systems to mitigate the impacts of climate risks.	FMARD, NIMET, Project Coordinating Office	Increasing
4. Modeling the vulnerabilities of the agro-ecological systems to the vagaries of climate change requires finer spatio-temporal resolutions than currently available because of inherent uncertainties.	Strategic Environmental	P = 2 I = 2	Strengthen capacities within the implementation of NARF to generate scenarios at finer scales and reduce uncertainties for improved decisions on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of the country's food production and security.	FME, FMARD, Cooperating Research Institute	Reducing
5. Poor coordination between key institutions implementing the project at Federal,	Operational Organizational	P = 2 I = 2	The project will put in place a well-designed coordination mechanism, and ensure regular stakeholder consultations during implementation.	PCU	Reducing

State and local levels.					
6. Little interest by the private sector in engaging in INRM, SLWM and CSA practices in the food value chain development	Environmental Financial Operational	P = 4 I = 4	Capitalising on the ongoing engagement of private sector is a precondition for the success of the project. There is growing local and international demand for products grown under sustainable systems (e.g. organic vegetable and dairy)	Project Board, MEFCC, Regional Bureaus	Reducing
7. Potential delays in project approval, fund release and disbursement	Operational	P = 3 I = 3	GEF, UNDP and national executing agency will undertake constant dialogue to facilitate project implementation.	UNDP, PCU	Reducing
8. Fluctuation in the exchange rate may affect the available resources for project implementation.	Financial	P = 3 I = 3	Develop and implement an appropriate workplan with timeline and concrete deliverables to avoid undue prolonged project implementation period and periodically monitor the exchange to ensure that fluctuations are taken into consideration during planning and budgeting.	UNDP, PCU	Increasing
9. Conflict and security situation in northern Nigeria and the Middle Belt worsen and hinder implementation of project activities	Political Operational	P=5 I=5	Put in place mechanisms to facilitate peace-building dialogue among conflicting groups to promote collaborative solutions for agricultural production by demonstrating the potential benefits of increased agricultural productivity for livelihoods and food security. The project will rely on the technical and expert support from other parts of UNDP and donor community. Also develop and implement a contingency plan (as necessary and in discussion with the relevant government authorities) based on advanced warning indicators that enables safe removal of staff and alternative site selection in other parts of the region.	UNDP, PCU	Increasing

10. Potential expansion of agriculture into new habitats/ conversion of new land for cultivation	Environmental	P=3 I=2	Currently agriculture is practiced in only 40% of Nigeria's arable land, but there's still need to acknowledge that increasing agricultural production includes and in many cases requires expanding land under cultivation, including to new previously unconverted landscapes and ecosystems. The project itself is not planning to promote this but will largely support intensification within the areas already under production, and promote SLWM practices. Support will be provided to poor farming households to sustainably produce food in their existing land holdings. Where possible, the project will also support the reclamation of abandoned, previously cultivated land for agriculture, and again 'sustainable and climate-smart' approaches will be promoted for use in these landscapes, demonstrating that approaches such as conservation agriculture can in fact support the 'land reclamation' to increase productivity (i.e. to increase soil productivity).	UNDP, PCU	Increasing
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Social and Environmental Standards

The project is a low risk as per the UNDP Social and Environment Screening Procedures (SESP). It will therefore require no additional environmental and social impact assessment. The project is in fact designed to integrate social and ecological resilience and sustainability into agricultural and food production systems. The concepts of sustainability and resilience that are built into the project, clearly indicating the concern for social and environmental sustainability and standards across the project.

A major component of the project is devoted to pilot testing and up-scaling sustainable agricultural and food production practices and processes, focusing on the use of integrated natural resource management, sustainable land and water management and climate-smart agricultural approaches that can increase food production and promote environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change and other shocks and stresses.

A major focus on gender-empowering initiatives addresses reducing gender disparities in agricultural production, promoting gender-sensitive approaches, and specifically improving food security for poor women and men in a sustainable manner. This focus on inclusion and equality will be a central concern of the project from inception, through implementation to monitoring and evaluation. It will include a commitment to always collecting gender-disaggregated data whenever possible. See Screening Template in Annexes.

Sustainability and Scaling up

The project has a substantial opportunity for sustainability and scaling up in the context of Nigeria's current move to achieve food security. In large part this is driven by declining global crude oil prices leading to significant reduction in Nigeria's export earnings and a lack of economic diversification away from the oil sector. The resulting depreciation in the Naira (NGN) against the US dollar has increased both food import costs and fuel prices and increased local production costs, leading to a higher import bill for basic staples such as rice.

The Government recognizes the need to improve local production to meet dwindling imports and has a number of ongoing initiatives aimed at making Nigeria food secure, including embarking on a major transformation in key agricultural value chains 'from farm to the table'. The Agricultural Transformation Agenda, launched in 2011, aimed at adding 20 million MT of food to domestic food supply by 2015 and stimulating the creation of 3.5 million jobs along different agricultural value chains. The Growth Enhancement Scheme provides subsidized inputs to farmers through the Electronic Wallet System and currently has about 10 million registered farmers. Large-scale commercial farming is being supported and a number of private foreign investors (e.g. Dominion Farms, Olam) are already producing rice, including establishing 14 large-scale integrated rice mills to make well-packaged, long grained parboiled rice available to the local market.

For example, to reduce the \$4 billion annual wheat import bill, the Government has embarked on a cassava flour substitution policy to replace some (about 10%) of the wheat flour used in bread and confectionaries. As a result, several major Nigerian bakeries have shifted to the incorporation of 10% (or more) high quality cassava flour in bread production which is boosting local demand. To accelerate production of high quality cassava flour to meet this demand, the government is supporting the private sector to access cheap financing that will enable the establishment of 18 large-scale cassava-processing plants. To further scale up nationwide production and commercialization of cassava bread, a \$60 million cassava-bread fund has been established.

The cassava value chain is one of the most significant in the country and is now being transformed. In Kogi State, about 15,000 ha is being developed by Cargill to produce cassava starch and reduce Nigeria's imports. In Kwara State, the Flour Mills of Nigeria has established plants to turn cassava starch into sweeteners to reduce sugar imports. Nigeria has also secured a total of 3.2 million MT of cassava chips for export to China opening up potential new markets. At the same time, the introduction of new tropical wheat varieties that are heat tolerant has provided for increased yields of 5-6 tons per ha – up to six times more than yields previously obtained by farmers. The government is also focusing on substituting for wheat imports, and plans to produce at least 2.5 million MT of wheat and reduce wheat imports by 50% in coming years.

More widely, there is renewed interest in local food processing rather than the import of prepared products. This includes substantial engagement by the private sector. Teragro, a local private firm, has established a \$6 million plant to process oranges into concentrate and Dansa Foods, another local private firm, is investing \$35 million to establish a tomato processing plant. The company is also investing \$45 million to set up a 6,000-ha pineapple plantation and processing plant, including a focus on marketing to Europe, support for which includes a fresh produce value chain development program launched in partnership with

the Ministry of Aviation. The challenge is in reducing transport times to ensure quality, which therefore includes building cargo airports to enhance competitiveness in the export of fresh produce.

At the same time, Nigeria is also recapitalizing palm oil plantations by providing nine million free high-yielding improved oil palm seedlings to smallholder farmers and plantation estates in the country, which is linked to encouragement for private sector investments in new palm oil processing plants. In cocoa, the government target was to double production by 2015, including involving distribution of 3.5 million pods of high yielding cocoa hybrids to smallholder farmers and additional support for production inputs. Smallholder cocoa farmers earned \$900 million in foreign exchange in 2014. The private sector has also expanded its processing capacity for value addition to cocoa beans.

The livestock sector in Nigeria is being transformed. Nigeria's Halal-certified beef with cold-chain logistic systems is now increasing its international reach, and, in tandem, there are efforts to make Nigeria self-sufficient in fish production within four years, by encouraging aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries. To further build the resilience of food systems, the Government has completed a total of 10 new silos for strategic food reserves within one year, expanding silo capacity by 400%. These silos are now being provided under concessions to the private sector, for the establishment of world-class agricultural commodity exchanges.

Interest by the private sector in the agricultural sector is therefore growing, including about \$4 billion in executed letters of intent for investments. Development financing institutions, including the World Bank, African Development Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development are investing some \$2 billion in support to Nigeria's agricultural transformation. This presents major opportunities for the establishment of agricultural value chains that can support scaling up across larger numbers of smallholder farmers in the different project sites.

The investment environment in smallholder farmers is therefore rapidly evolving with opportunities for value chain engagement in a range of commodities. This project will support the enabling of farmers to intensify their production of key commodities in a sustainable manner, both providing for greater levels of production to feed into emerging markets whilst avoiding the need for expansion of farmland and therefore encroachment on other important environmental resources.

In addition to the private sector support, the agricultural investment landscape includes a number of development partners, with a specific focus on smallholders farming between one and five hectares; these include women with less than one hectare of land under cultivation. USAID's Maximising Agricultural Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites (MARKETS) project, implemented by Chemonics International, was established in Nigeria in 2005 to address a program of commercializing agriculture for large numbers of smallholders. The project's objective was to increase output and help commercialize six targeted commodity value chains initially including cassava, rice, sorghum, cowpea, dairy, aquaculture, sesame and cocoa. The IAP project will be upscaling some of the MARKETS' interventions to further increase outputs from smallholders within Nigeria's food value chains.

Furthermore, the implementation arrangement for the project will further enhance its sustainability and scaling up. The Project Implementation Committees (PICs) at Federal, State and Local Government levels will monitor the implementation of the project on a regular basis to ensure timely implementation and delivery to an agreed work-plan. The respective technical committees will liaise with the implementing agencies and service providers on a daily basis to ensure compliance with technical specifications of the project. As part of the post project implementation sustainability plan, the community members will participate actively in the actual delivery of the technical inputs, while PICs at the community level will select knowledgeable members of the community to be trained as technical extension agents. The Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee will undertake quarterly monitoring of the project with other technical

partners to appraise the progress of project implementation and impact. They will prepare quarterly monitoring reports. An exit strategy for the project will be developed and mainstreamed into the national food security efforts of governments at all levels (Federal, State and Local) and at the landscape level.

VI. Project Results Framework

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcomes included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: UNDAF Outcome 3.3 Nigeria's productive system is value-linked chain driven, productivity enhancing, sectorally-linked and inclusive, based on green and relevant technology, supported by robust private sector-friendly investment policies that provide gender-friendly opportunities and promote rural economic development by 2017. UNDAF Outcome 4.3 By 2017, Nigeria's environmental vulnerability to negative effects of economic activities, urbanization and climate change is reduced through efficient use of natural resources, a reformed regulatory framework aligned with Nigeria's international commitments, enforced at Federal, State and local levels by strengthened institutions, private sector and population that are environmentally conscious and taking action towards environmental sustainability.</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.</p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: To enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of Nigeria's agricultural production systems for improved national food security.</p>	Mandatory indicator 1: Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste	About 35 million people are threatened by desertification and land degradation in the project area, with more than 50% food insecure	At least 500,000 farmers benefit directly and indirectly from improved land and water management practices for sustainable agriculture by beneficiary farmers introduced under the project.	At least 1,000,000 farmers benefit from improved land and water management practices for sustainable agriculture by beneficiary farmers.	<p>Political stability to sustain current interest in transforming agriculture for enhanced food security.</p> <p>Willingness to implement relevant policies (e.g. Agricultural Transformation Agenda, Agricultural Policy, Climate Change, Environment etc.).</p>
	Mandatory indicator 2: Number of jobs and improved livelihoods created through management of	Agriculture and food security related activities	At least an additional 50,000 jobs created in the	At least an additional 100,000 jobs created in the	

	natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban	employ about 20 million people in the project area-	food value chains for rice, sorghum, maize, groundnuts and cassava	food value chain rice, sorghum, maize, groundnuts and cassava	Willingness by farmers to accept required behavioural change in areas of sustainable agricultural production, processing and consumption.
	Mandatory indicator 3: Number of smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and with increased access to food and improved nutrition disaggregated by sex.	About 20 million smallholder farmers (60 % women) actively involved in agriculture	At least 500, 000 smallholder farmers (60% women, 40% men) practice climate-resilient sustainable agriculture and have enhanced food security through increased access to food security and improved nutrition.	At least 1 million smallholder farmers (60%women, 40% men) practice climate-resilient sustainable agriculture and have increased access to food security and improved nutrition	Adequate capacity for project implementation.
Component 1: Enhancing the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security					
Outcome 1 Supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains <i>Output 1.1: Support to the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security</i> <i>Output 1.2: National and state level multi-</i>	Indicator 4 Number of supportive policies and incentives in place at the Federal and State levels to support sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains	No effective national policy on food security. No effective national policy on food security / sectoral policies that indirectly address issues of sustainability and resilience of food security.	Draft of (i) National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP), and (ii) National System for Food and Nutrition Security (NSFNS)	National Sustainable Food Security Resilience Framework (NSFSRF) with an implementation action plan	Political willingness to streamline existing policies and legislate. Adequate national capacity for policy formulation and implementation Inter-Agency collaboration and willingness of different stakeholders to work on common platforms.
	Indicator 5: Number of gender-sensitive and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms established at Federal, State and local levels supporting sustainable agriculture.	No effective platform or network for sustainable agriculture and food security.	At least 1 national multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) and 7 state-based	At least 1 national multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive and inclusive (men, women, youth, civil society etc.) and 7 state-	

<i>stakeholder gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLWM practices for improved food security</i>			platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLM practices for improved food security.	based platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and SLM practices for improved food security	
<i>Output 1.3: Public-Private Partnership established for major food crop (cassava, rice and sorghum) value chains for food processing, production and distribution</i>	Indicator 6: Number of public private partnerships (PPPs) established for key food commodities, particularly cassava, maize, rice and sorghum that will give a major boost to food processing, production and distribution, enhance national food sufficiency and food security, as well as create employment and improve the well-being of smallholder farmers.	No coherent national effort to link smallholder producers with formal market opportunities for adding value.	At least one interstate food commodity value chains established through PPP.	At least 2 interstate food commodity value chains established through PPP.	
Component 2: Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks					
Outcome 2. Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices. <i>Output 2.1: 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices</i> <i>Output 2.2: Increased value addition and access to markets</i>	Indicator 7: Number of hectares of land under gender-sensitive integrated sustainable land and water management and climate smart agricultural practices, managed by both men and women.	Much of the 24 million ha of arable land in the guinea-sudan-sahel agro-ecological zones rapidly being degraded by inappropriate agricultural practices.	At least 100,000 ha of arable land and agro-ecosystems under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices.	At least 385,000 ha of arable land and agro-ecosystems under improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices.	Political willingness and adequate funding for the implementation of relevant policies and strategies (e.g. Agricultural Transformation Agenda, Agriculture Policy, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, National Climate Change Policy and National Adaptation Plan)
	Indicator 8: % reduction in soil erosion and increase in vegetation cover and carbon stored in target farmers' plots.	35% of the 24 million ha of arable land affected by desertification,	At least 5% reduction in soil erosion and 10% increase in vegetation cover	At least 10% reduction in soil erosion and 20% increase in vegetation cover	Farmers are ready for the required behavioural

<p><i>realized by beneficiary smallholder farmers</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.3. 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition</i></p>		land degradation and drought	and carbon stored in pilot farm plots	and carbon stored in pilot farm plots	change for the wide adoption of INRM, SLM and CSA practices
	Indicator 9: Percentage increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, poultry, and dairy and maize) – final value chains to be decided at inception stage	Poor productivity due to absence of market information and value chains	At least 10% increase in production of crops	At least 20% increase in production of crops	Groups are well organized. Willingness of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to play a lead role.
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Improved youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security</p> <p><i>Output 3.1. 14,000 women and 28,000 youth empowered for increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition</i></p>	Indicator 10: Number and percentage of women and youth who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies for rice and groundnut	More than 80% of women farmers have limited access to the knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices, while youths are not interested in practicing agriculture.	At least 20% (8,400) of targeted women and youth adopt new production and post-harvest technologies	At least 50% (21,100) of targeted women and youth adopt new production and post-harvest technologies	Government recognition of the imperative for targeted and special women's initiatives to reduce gender disparities in the agricultural sector
	Indicator 11: Number of women and youth actively involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut	Most women and youth are not fully involved or interested in agricultural production	At least 30% (12,600) targeted women and youth participating in full value chain processes for rice and groundnut	At least 60% (25,200) of targeted women and youth participate in full value chain processes for rice and groundnut	Development and implementation of a gender-sensitive <i>National Sustainable and Resilient Food Security and Food Value Chains Framework</i> Willingness of women and youth to take part in project activities
Component 3: Knowledge, Monitoring and Assessment					

<p>Outcome 4. Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes, including monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs)</p> <p><i>Output 4.1: Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels</i></p> <p><i>M&E System for GEBs using the Vital Signs monitoring framework</i></p> <p><i>Functional linkage with the regional Food Security IAP initiative</i></p>	<p>Indicator 11: Level of gender-disaggregated data on resilience and global environmental benefits of sustainable agriculture for food security</p>	<p>No and comprehensive M&E framework at the national level for monitoring and assessing food security and the resilience of ecosystems and agricultural productions landscapes in the country</p>	<p>Functional food security reporting and monitoring system at national level, using the Vital Signs Framework</p>	<p>Functional food security reporting and monitoring systems at state and community levels, using Vital Signs Framework</p>	<p>Recognition of the imperative for adequate data and effective monitoring tools for planning and decision making</p>
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VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Supported by Component 2/Outcome Three: *Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Assessment*, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (including gender and KM strategies) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;

- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally. As per Component 3 of the project, the project will establish close functional links with the IFAD-led Regional Hub Project under the same IAP and utilize it as a platform for knowledge exchange and experience-sharing through the opportunities that will be availed through that regional project.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefit results: Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot *GEF Tracking Tool*. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the *MTR* or the *TE*) and shared with the *mid-term review consultants* and terminal evaluation consultants before the required *review/evaluation* missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed *Mid-term Review report* and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the

UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Board.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project’s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ^[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually

^[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ^[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP				
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager Implementing partner and other relevant stakeholders	Per year: USD 5,000 (5x5,000=25,000)	USD 100,000 in kind from government officers	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	None	USD 4000 x 5y = \$20,000 (\$4,000 per year)	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager Implementing partner	USD 10,000	USD 100,000 in kind from government officers	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	USD 10,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO	None	Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	USD 15,000	USD 5,000	At minimum annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ^[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2]	USD 7,000	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ⁹	USD 5,000	Troubleshooting as needed
<i>Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 4 (1% of GEF grant)</i>	<i>Project Manager</i>	<i>USD 70,000</i>	<i>USD 50,000</i>	<i>On-going</i>
GEF Secretariat learning mission's/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<i>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</i>	Project Manager Implementing Partner	<i>USD 5,000</i>	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	<i>USD 55,000 (for both international and National consultants)</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.</i>
<i>Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</i>	Project Manager Implementing Partner	<i>USD 5,000</i>	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>Before terminal evaluation mission takes place</i>
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	<i>USD 55,000 (for both international and national consultants)</i>	<i>None</i>	At least three months before operational closure
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	<i>UNDP Country Office</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.</i>
TOTAL indicative COST		<i>USD 235,000</i>	<i>USD 285,000</i>	
Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses 3-5% of GEF grant NOT total budget				

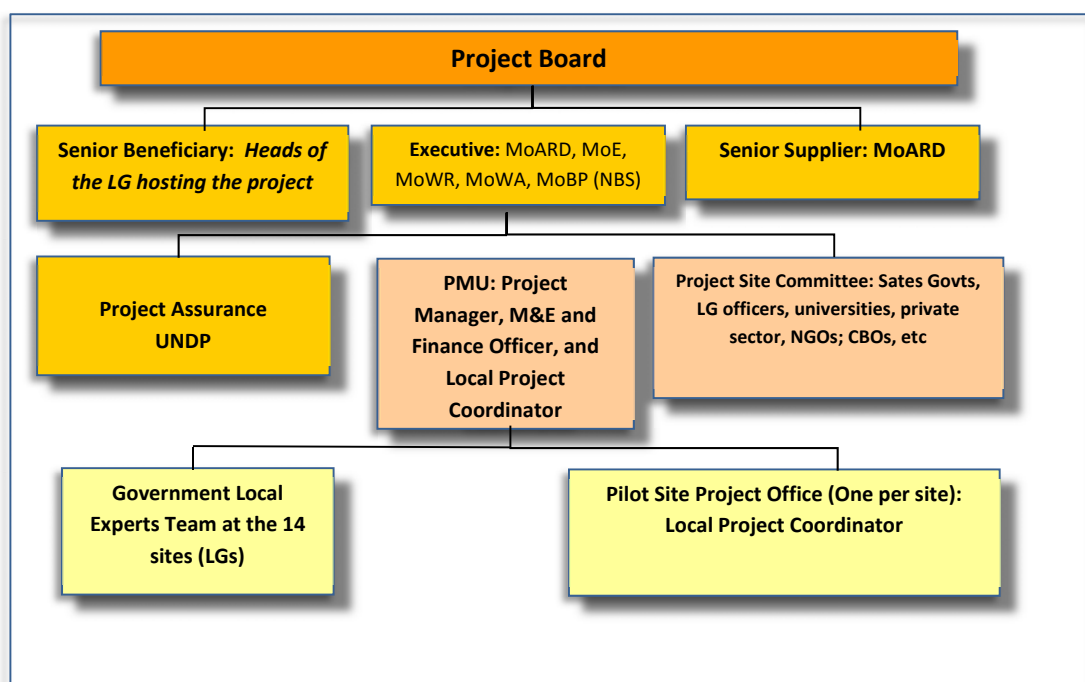
^[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Nigeria, and the Country Programme.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organisation structure is as follows:



The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The terms of reference for the Project Board are contained in Annex. The Project Board is comprised of the following individuals:

The Project Board consists of:

- Executive Director, MoARD, Chair
- UNDP (Co-Chair)
- MoE Technical Expert
- MoWR
- MoWA
- MoBP
- State Representatives
- Local Government representatives

- Representatives of pilot sites
- Project Manager (Secretary)

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will consist of the Project Manager, a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and a Finance and Administration Officer, and a Local Level Coordinator supporting implementation at the site level. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will avail technical officers at both the central and site levels who will advise the technical design and implementation of project interventions. The ministry will also avail office space for and support to the PMU.

The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

The **project assurance** role will be provided by the UNDP Country Office specifically Muiyiwa Odele, under the supervision of the Country Director for Programs. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

Governance role for project target groups: The project governance arrangements will have Project Site Committees made up of States Governments, Local Government officers, universities, private sector, NGOs; CBOs representatives to provide guidance to the design of interventions and in some cases oversee implementation of activities. The guidance provided by these committees will be taken up to the PMU through the site coordinators and will ultimately reach the Project Board through the Project Manager and representatives of such target groups who sit within the Project Board.

UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government (if any): UNDP has been requested by the government to provide direct project services for this project, relating to procurement of goods and services for establishing the Project Management Unit. These services, and their cost, have been outlined in the Letter of Agreement (see annex K in the Prodoc) to be signed between government and UNDP, prior to the signing of the PRODOC between UNDP and government.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Project management: The project will be implemented in 7 states of Nigeria, and site level activities will be overseen by a few officers covering a number of regions, with extensive support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development officers already located in those locations. The Ministry will also provide support (operations and logistics) to the PMU and integrate the project activities within the Ministry's own portfolio.

IX. Financial Planning and Management

The total cost of the project is USD 58,139,450. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 7,139,450, USD 1,000,000 in co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD 50,000,000 in parallel co-financing from the government. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is

responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored annually through the PIR process, during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation processes and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/ Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
GoN (MoARD)	In kind	50,000,000	All	Co-financing proves difficult to realise due to competition with other government priority activities	Close coherence between key policy objectives of government and commitment of co-financing is maintained.
UNDP	In Cash	1,000,000	All	None	N-A

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team as these are considered major amendments by the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to Donor: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.¹⁰ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

¹⁰ See <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision). The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

X. Total Budget and Work Plan

Award No.: 00100569		Atlas Project No.: 00103460										
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:		Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria										
Atlas Business Unit		Nigeria										
Atlas Primary Output Project Title		Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria										
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.		5578										
Implementing Partner		MoRAD										
GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/[1]	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budget Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note
COMPONENT 1/OUTCOME 1: Enhancing the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security	MoARD	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	110,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	50,000	65,000	45,000	35,000	30,000	225,000	2
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	40,000	50,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	180,000	3
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	55,000	4
				72500	Supplies	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	5
				71600	Travel	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000	6
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	7
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	75,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	185,000	8
					sub-total GEF	255,000	245,000	195,000	165,000	140,000	1,000,000	

COMPONENT 2/ OUTCOME 2 & OUTCOME 3: Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro- ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks	MoARD	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	110,000	130,000	100,000	90,000	60,000	490,000	9
				71300	Local Consultants	100,000	170,000	205,000	160,000	90,000	725,000	10
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	63,600	318,000	11
				71600	Travel	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	120,000	12
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	100,000	230,000	230,000	210,000	160,000	930,000	13
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	130,500	155,250	205,250	230,000	50,000	771,000	14
				72300	Materials & Goods	110,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	120,000	780,000	15
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	20,000	20,000	20,476	20,000	20,000	100,476	16
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	150,000	220,000	220,000	200,000	125,000	915,000	17
					sub-total GEF	804,100	1,208,850	1,274,326	1,153,600	708,600	5,149,476	
COMPONENT 3/OUTCOME 4: Knowledge, Monitoring and Assessment	MoARD	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	18
				71300	Local Consultants	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	87,000	19
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	27,600	27,600	27,600	27,600	27,600	138,000	20
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	150,000	21
				73100	Materials & Goods	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	22
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	15,000	23
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	15,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	100,000	24
					sub-total GEF	132,600	133,600	134,600	128,600	120,600	650,000	
Project management unit[3]	MoARD	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants			35,000			35,000	25

				71300	Local Consultants			25,000			25,000	26
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	108,000	27
				72500	Supplies	7,975	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	39,975	28
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	20,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	112,000	29
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	30
				74598	Direct Project Costs	4,457	3,814	3,142	1,759	1,827	14,999	31
					sub-total GEF	55,032	57,414	116,742	55,359	55,427	339,974	
		4000	UNDP	71400	Professional Services	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	32
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	20,000					20,000	33
				74100	Travel	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	34
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		7,500	10,000	7,500	5,000	30,000	35
					Sub Total UNDP budget	30,000	17,500	20,000	17,500	15,000	100,000	
					Total Project Management	85,032	74,914	136,742	72,859	70,427	439,974	
					SUB-TOTAL GEF	1,246,732	1,644,864	1,720,668	1,502,559	1,024,627	7,139,450	
					UNDP Co-financing	30,000	17,500	20,000	17,500	15,000	100,000	
					PROJECT TOTAL	1,276,732	1,662,364	1,740,668	1,520,059	1,039,627	7,239,450	

Budget Notes:

<i>Component 1: Line</i>	
1	International consultants: The budget is to cover the cost of individuals hired to help establish and sustain effective multi-stakeholder platforms, advising on participation, set up and governance based on experience elsewhere in the west Africa region. They will also assist in supporting government to evaluate the performance of relevant national- and state-level institutions in various sectors of food security It is anticipated that one will be hired per year for short-term assignments including providing overall support to the project team. Approximately 20-30 days per assignment.
2	Local consultants: will work in support of the international consultants, establishing supportive institutional and policy environments and the development of an NSFSRF. A particular focus will be on an assignment to help consolidate NFNSP and NSFNS into a sustainable food security resilience framework (NSFSRF).
3	Contractual services-companies: These costs will support engagement with private sector companies, in particular, including establishing and replicating multi-stakeholder and gender-sensitive platforms across different states. These contractors will bring specific experience of social mobilisation efforts from elsewhere in Nigeria.
4	Information technology: Basic computing equipment (laptops and printers) will be purchased to support the project teams.
5	Supplies: the budget will cover the costs for supplying small offices in each site and basic materials at LG level, thought likely to be cost-sharing with other programs. Costs include rental of space, furniture, equipment necessary for advocacy actions and convening of meetings with key stakeholders.
6	Travel: The budget will cover the costs that will be specific to the setup of the multi-stakeholder platforms and value chain approaches with smallholders, providing sufficient funds to enable stakeholders to attend set-up meetings and contribute on an ongoing basis.
7	Audio Visual Print Prod Costs: the budget will cover the cost of printing and publications of policies, producers, research and studies.
8	Training and workshops: The budget will cover the cost of workshops that will focus on establishing effective advocacy platforms and will enable beneficiaries and stakeholders to engage in and influence the NSFSRF
<i>Component 2 & 3: Line</i>	

9	<p>International consultants: The budget will cover the cost of consultants that will support the development of improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices at the project sites. At least two consultancies per year are envisaged with consultant bringing together participants from seven states to share best practice and refine existing practice. Key TORs will include support to crop identification, training and demonstration of viability and benefits working closely with the 140 selected smallholder farmers.</p> <p>and also this budget line will be used to explore one in-depth consultancy focused on supporting improved youth and gender inclusion in agricultural production, particularly on groundnut and rice production and processing. This will include support to farmer field school approaches amongst women and youth farmers.</p>
10	<p>Local consultants: The budget will cover the cost of consultancy that will provide intensive support to LGs and implementers, working closely with communities. Their services will be particularly important in years 2-4 when project activities ramp up and demonstration sites become a more central part of the project. These local experts will pay particular attention to supporting replication by a wider cohort of farmers.</p> <p>The budget will also cover the cost of Local consultants (6 per year) that will support each state/LG context in enhancing knowledge and diffusing technologies, as well as support to outgrower arrangements and capacity development and training to help strengthen additional capacity, including by convening the first value chain roundtable between Kebbi and Lagos.</p>
11	<p>Contractual services-individual: The budget will cover the cost of salaries of the Project Manager and the Project Coordination Officer</p>
12	<p>Travel: the budget will cover the cost of travel both within and between sites under Component 2 and across the 60 months of the project. This will include site visit travel for sharing, dissemination, learning and implementation of best practice.</p>
13	<p>Contractual services-Companies: The budget will cover the cost of companies that will support practical development of sustainable intensification practices and alternative livelihood packages, in particular around livelihoods diversification packages and building strong market linkages.</p> <p>The budget also covers the cost of technical services required in supporting effective engagement with companies around outgrower arrangements, and developing further the IITA Youth Agripreneur model, including training in agro-tiller approaches.</p>

14	Equipment and Furniture: the budget will cover the cost of the direct support to beneficiaries in the implementation sites. This entails power tillers, sowing machinery, as well as the installation of post-harvest and processing infrastructure, including cold chain and cold storage facilities for perishable products (e.g. onion and tomato) and develop food processing and post-harvest technologies that support product promotion
15	Materials and goods: This part of the budget will cover basic costs of goods required for field studies and simple pieces of technical equipment to help capture and spread innovation.
16	Information technology: The budget will cover the costs that are related to information technology required for effective monitoring and to enable action research and knowledge management at a central and site level. This will include 12 laptops for the project sites, printing equipment and one desk-top per region.
17	<p>Training and workshops: This line will cover the cost of meetings that will focus intensively on delivering the scaling required at site, LG and state (and inter-state) levels.</p> <p>The budget will also cover the trainings that are related to knowledge and learning, bringing together stakeholders from the 14 sites, researchers and practitioners to assess progress and interpret results of research. This will include liaison with the Umbrella Programme and regional 'hub' led by IFAD.</p>
Component 3: Line	
18	International consultants: These consultants will support the development of a research unit on food security in the MoARD and establishment of the NFSIS, including building functional linkages between national-level institutions. Specific tasks will relate to the 14 focus hubs including training
19	Local consultants: these consultants will provide intensive support to establishing and functioning the M&E GEBS Vital Signs monitoring framework
20	Contractual services-Individuals: this budget will cover the salaries of M & E Officer
21	<p>Contractual services: These services will support technical inputs to the Vital Signs M&E framework ensuring accuracy and ground-truthing to the extent possible, evidence gathered remotely.</p> <p>The budget will also cover the support that will focus on learning across sites and shared knowledge development activities</p>
22	Materials and goods: The budget will cover basic costs of goods required for field studies and simple pieces of technical equipment to help undertake field studies that will support innovation and positive 'feedback loops' at the demonstration sites.
24	Training and workshops: the budget will cover the cost of meetings that will focus intensively on delivering the scaling up required at site, LG and state (and inter-state) levels and other M& E related trainings.
PMU	

25	International consultants: the budget will cover the cost of M & E and Terminal evaluation consultants.
26	National consultant: the budget will cover the cost of local consultant who will conduct the M & E and Terminal evaluation and also who will collect DATA for the tracking tool development.
27	Contractual Services - Individuals: the budget will cover the cost of salary for the Finance and Admin Officer
28	Supplies: the budget will cover the costs of UNDP office supplies related to this project, including any other ancillary office costs in focal areas.
29	Training, workshops and conferences: the budget will cover the cost of inception workshops, Project Steering committee meetings and other related meetings and trainings required by the PMU
30	Miscellaneous Expenses - costs such as bank charges and the like
31	Direct Project Costs
32	Professional Services: costs related to Annual Audit fee and other related services
33	Equipment and furniture: costs related to office set up of the PMU team
34	Travel: Minor costs associated with vehicle hire, local accommodation to enable site visits and project monitoring over time.
35	Training, Workshops and Conferences: Supporting sharing of project knowledge across UNDP-supported activities in Nigeria.

Summary of budget:

	Amount Year1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	1,246,732	1,644,864	1,720,668	1,502,559	1,024,627	7,139,450
Donor 2 (e.g. UNDP	30,000	17,500	20,000	17,500	15,000	100,000
TOTAL	1,276,732	1,662,364	1,740,668	1,520,059	1,039,627	7,239,450

XI. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document”.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. Mandatory Annexes

- A. Multi-year Workplan (see template below)
- B. Monitoring Plan (see template below)
- C. Evaluation Plan (see template below)
- D. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at baseline
- E. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate
- F. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- G. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for moderate and high risk projects only – N/A
- H. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed by UNDP Country Office) – attached separately
- I. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office) – attached separately
- J. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office) – attached separately
- K. LOA with the government for DPC. – attached separately

[illegible]

	<i>value chains for food processing, production and distribution value chains for food processing, production and distribution</i>	iii. Build and/or strengthen capacities of govt and other organs to drive advocacy on sustainable and resilient FSN																					
Component 2 Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agro-ecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks																							
Outcome 2.1 Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices	<i>Output 2.1.1</i> 350,000 ha under improved land use and agro-ecosystems management practices	i. Identify suitable crops and sustainable ag practices for each project site																					
		ii. Support training and field visits within and outside the country																					

		iii. Demonstrate in pilot sites viability and benefits of identified sustainable ag practices																				
		iv. Use on-farm demonstration and other delivery mechanisms that enhance mutual learning																				
		v. Train five ag extension workers per community in sustainable ag practices (total of 350)																				
		vi. Support multi-stakeholder platforms as agents of change to reach other farmers and raise awareness of benefits of																				

		sustainable ag. practices																				
	<i>Output 2.2 Increased value addition and access to markets realized by beneficiary smallholders</i>	i. Assess state of smallholder commodity production																				
		ii. Assess availability of potential traders and develop concrete business ideas to involve smallholders																				
		iii. Facilitate establishment of commodity cooperative groups or associations																				
		iv. Using leverage from ASDP initiative, and in partnership with others, facilitate or use platform for innovation, knowledge and																				

		business development																				
		v. Increase productivity of farmers as out-growers through improved access to inputs and adoption of best practices.																				
		vi. Provide technical assistance and capacity building to commodity partners																				
		vii. Link partners to identified sources of inputs, and facilitate access to credit and markets																				
		viii. Strengthen or build capacities of producers, processors and marketers to maintain an																				

		efficient supply chain																				
		ix. Strengthen additional capacity of the food commodity value chain between Kebbi and Lagos States and share lessons																				
	<u>Output 2.3</u> 35,000 ha under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition	i. Identify and explore potential for intensification, processing and marketing opportunities for each of the 70 communities																				
		ii. Design and implement a diversified alternative livelihood package for each community (to cover at																				

		least 500 ha per community)																				
		iii. Facilitate the installation of post-harvest and processing infrastructure																				
		iv. Design market-based mechanisms for each of the packages that provide smallholders with proper incentives to invest in sustainability																				
Outcome 3 Improved youth involvement and reduced gender	Output3.1 <i>14,000 women and 28,000 youth empowered for increased groundnut</i>	i. Engage WOFAN to identify and work with ‘influencers and supporters’ to engage in and																				

disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security	and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition	support the project																				
		ii. Facilitate access of women and youth to high-yielding varieties of groundnut and rice																				
		iii. Enhance women and youth farmers' knowledge of improved small-scale groundnut and rice production and processing technologies																				
		iv. Enhance seed production and marketing at scale																				
		v. Enhance farmers' knowledge and disseminate improved aflatoxin																				

		management technologies																				
		vi. Select and introduce women and youth groups to seed and agro-chemical to serve as distributors in their locales																				
		vii. Train women and youth groups on use of power tillers for production and threshers for processing																				
		viii. Identify and integrate women and youth groups into the out-grower schemes																				
		ix. Adopt the IITA You Agripreneur model to equip youth in project areas with knowledge on modern																				

		agricultural practices and entrepreneurial skills																					
Component 3 Knowledge, Monitoring and Assessment																							
Outcome 4 Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes and monitoring of global environmental benefits	<i>Output 4.1</i> <i>Capacity in place to monitor and report on the food security situation with emphasis on its resilience and sustainability at national, state and local levels</i>	i. Facilitating research unit on food security in the FMARD to update information on food security																					
		ii. Review existing information systems related to food security, identify gaps and recommend ways of enhancing effectiveness																					
		iii. Facilitate establishment of an effective and functional National Food Security Information System																					

		iv. Establish food security information networks at state level in various agro-ecological zones																				
		v. Create national platform for interaction among state-based food security networks																				
	<u>Output 4.2</u> <i>M&E System for GEBs using Vital Sign monitoring framework</i>	i. Developing M&E plan for the project																				
		ii. Conduct physical and socio-economic baseline surveys for participating states and project communities / sites																				

		iii. Undertaking regular assessment of the effectiveness of introduced SLWM and agro-biodiversity practices																				
		iv. Monitoring project performance in terms of outputs and impacts																				
	<i>Output 4.3 Functional linkage with the regional initiative</i>	i. Participation in regional meetings and project initiatives																				
		ii. Exchange visits to share best practices																				

Monitoring Plan (see template below)

Monitoring Plan: The Project Manager will collect results data according to the following monitoring plan.

Monitoring Plan	Indicators	1 Description	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
		2	3	4			5
Project Objective: <i>To enhance productivity and promote sustainability and resilience of the country's agricultural production systems for improved national food security.</i>	1	Number of additional people (smallholder farmers) benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste	The data source will be interviews with key informants at a national level including GoN, development partners and agencies carried out on an annual basis	Annually	Project office; project consultants	Written records of consultation; GoN documents; other official documentation	The ILM partnership provides sufficient coherence and common purpose to drive more effective planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable resource management
	2	Number of jobs and improved livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through household analysis, key informant surveys and focus group discussions.	Annually	Project office; project consultants	Written records of consultation; GoN documents; local government area records; other official documentation	Wider socio-economic and environmental changes do not serve to affect capacities of communities and those working with them to transform their livelihoods, including better management of natural resource systems

	3	<p>Number of smallholder farmers practicing climate resilient sustainable agriculture and with increased access to food and improved nutrition disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>About 20 million (60% women in 14 LGAs)</p>	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through household analysis, key informant surveys and focus group discussions.	Semi-annually	Project office; project consultants	Written records of consultation; GoN documents; district and other records; other official documentation	<p>No major conflict disrupting rural production systems in target sites</p> <p>No major persistent rainfall anomaly between years leading to upward trend in destitution</p>
<p>Project Outcome 1</p> <p>Supportive policies, governance structures and incentives in place at Federal and State levels</p>	4	Number of supportive policies and incentives in place at the Federal and State levels to support sustainable smallholder agriculture and food value chains	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys at national, regional and sub-regional levels	Annually	Project office; project consultants	Written records of consultation; GoN documents; LGA, state, federal and other official documentation	<p>Willingness and capacity of institutions under the project to engage in collaboration through multi-stakeholder platforms</p> <p>Wider food insecurity, drought and natural disaster conditions do not preclude active institutional engagement in this component of the project</p>

to support sustainability and resilience of smallholder agriculture and food value chains	5	Number of gender-sensitive and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms established at Federal, State and local levels supporting sustainable agriculture.	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys and focus group discussions at national, regional and sub-regional levels	Annually	Project offices; project consultants	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGA, state and federal records; other official documentation	Capacity and willingness of institutions at all levels to engage in development of gender and age-sensitive DSTs and support participatory processes Continued focus on gender equality as a key condition for sustainable development
	6	Number of public private partnerships (PPPs) established for food commodity value chains, particularly cassava, maize, rice and sorghum that will give a major boost to food processing, production and distribution, enhance national food sufficiency and food security, as well as create employment and improve the well-being of smallholder farmers [including data that examines sex disaggregation of support measures, policies and incentives]	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys and focus group discussions at national, regional and sub-regional levels	Annually	Project offices; project consultants	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGA, state and federal records; other official documentation	Continued policy focus on climate change and sustainable development outcomes Market systems in Nigeria's different focus states continue to develop and support farmer engagement in value chains Smallholder farming remains viable

Outcome 2 Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under sustainable agricultural practices.	7	Number of hectares of land under gender-sensitive integrated sustainable land and water management and climate smart agricultural practices, managed by both men and women. [Including gender disaggregated data on land ownership / engagement in diversification / MHH and FHH requiring food assistance]	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys and focus group discussions at national, state and sub-state (LGA) levels, including land surveys carried out in conjunction with remote-sensed data at project sites (and records kept of any impact beyond specific sites)	Semi-annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGA, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	<p>Sufficient interest amongst communities and local authorities to expand ILM activities and interest in maintaining biodiversity</p> <p>Major disasters do not preclude a focus on ILM by communities and local authorities</p> <p>Suitable options for diversification are identifiable and sustainable</p> <p>Different communities are willing and able to engage in ILM activities</p> <p>Local authorities and other sources of information available to count numbers of households and willingness to share this information</p>
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	8	% reduction in soil erosion and increase in vegetation cover and carbon stored in target farmers' plots.	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies, government and the private sector at federal, state and sub-state levels, including financial analysis carried out at project sites and at national level with analysis of attribution levels to project impact.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	Government and global policy environment continues to prioritize landscape management as an approach to achieving GEBs and food security Nigeria remains a priority for investment in GEBs generation in SSA
	9	Percentage increase in total production of targeted value chains among participating small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, yam, groundnuts, fruits trees, poultry, aquaculture and dairy and maize)	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies, government and the private sector at federal, state and sub-state levels, including financial analysis carried out at project sites and at national level with analysis of attribution levels to project impact.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	Government and global policy environment continues to prioritize landscape management as an approach to achieving GEBs and food security Nigeria remains a priority for investment in GEBs generation in SSA

	10	Percentage increase in total sales of agricultural products under the targeted value chains among participating small and medium scale commercial farmers (disaggregated by rice, cassava, maize, sorghum, yam, groundnuts, fruits trees, poultry, aquaculture and dairy and maize)	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies and government at national, regional and sub-regional levels.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	Capacity to implement systems due to socio-economic and political conditions in 13 LGAs Technical and data systems sufficient to support robust monitoring Skills sets, local conditions and capacities exist to establish and execute monitoring across 13 LGA sites Acceptance of uptake and mainstreaming of key socio-economic and gender indicators by local authorities and other stakeholders in project development
Outcome 3 Improved youth involvement and reduced gender disparities in agricultural production for enhanced food security	11	Number and percentage of women and youth who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies for rice and groundnut	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies and government at national, regional and sub-regional levels.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	Capacity to implement systems due to socio-economic and political conditions in 13 LGAs Technical and data systems sufficient to support robust monitoring Skills sets, local conditions and capacities exist to establish and execute monitoring across 13 LGA sites Acceptance of uptake and mainstreaming of key socio-economic and gender indicators by local authorities and other stakeholders in project development

	12	Number of women and youth actively involved in food production and value chains for rice and groundnut	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies and government at national, regional and sub-regional levels.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	<p>Capacity to implement systems due to socio-economic and political conditions in 13 LGAs</p> <p>Technical and data systems sufficient to support robust monitoring</p> <p>Skills sets, local conditions and capacities exist to establish and execute monitoring across 13 LGA sites</p> <p>Acceptance of uptake and mainstreaming of key socio-economic and gender indicators by local authorities and other stakeholders in project development</p>
Outcome 4. Harmonized M&E framework in place for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agro-ecological zones and landscapes,	13	Level of gender-disaggregated data on resilience and global environmental benefits of sustainable agriculture for food security	Surveys and analysis carried out by project staff and consultants through key informant surveys with agencies and government at national, regional and sub-regional levels.	Annually	Project offices; project consultants; partners	Written records of consultations and surveys; GoN documents; LGAs, state and federal records; other official documentation; remote-sensed data	<p>Capacity to implement systems due to socio-economic and political conditions in 13 LGAs</p> <p>Technical and data systems sufficient to support robust monitoring</p> <p>Skills sets, local conditions and capacities exist to establish and execute monitoring across 13 LGA sites</p> <p>Acceptance of uptake and mainstreaming of key socio-economic and gender indicators</p>

including monitoring of global environmental benefits (GEBs)							by local authorities and other stakeholders in project development
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Annex C. Evaluation Plan (see template below)

Evaluation Title	Planned start date Month/year	Planned end date Month/year	Included in the Country Office Evaluation Plan	Budget for consultants	Other budget (i.e. travel, site visits etc...)	Budget for translation
Terminal Evaluation	September 2021	March 2022	Yes Mandatory	USD 50,000	5,000	N/A
Total evaluation budget				USD55,000		

Annex D. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at baseline (annexed separately – tbc)

Annex E. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate

Project Manager

Overall Function of the Position

The Project Manager (PM) will conduct all necessary coordination and management activities to successfully implement the project. The PM will work closely with the staff from *inter alia* MoARD, MoE, MoW, states, LGs and local communities, universities and contracted NGOs / researchers and consultants. The PM will be based in the Project Management Unit (PMU) (in MoARD) in Abuja and will report to the Project Board (PB).

Duties and Responsibilities

- Oversee the implementation of the project activities in line with the Project Implementation Plan and under the guidance provided by the Project Board (PB);
- Liaise with MoARD as the implementing agency and coordinate project activities to ensure that the activities in each results area are implemented in accordance with the project objectives;
- Leading the monitoring of project activities against the established indicators detailed in the project Logical Framework.
- Liaise with implementing partners to ensure the timely submission of project reports;
- Conduct field visits as required to verify project activities relative to stated targets;
- Facilitate troubleshooting options with the relevant agencies to remove any bottlenecks that might arise during project implementation;
- Manage the personnel of the PMU and its day-to-day activities, evaluate their annual performance and make recommendations with regard to their contract renewal;
- Ensure that the work plans and budgets are in conformity with the project objectives;
- Oversee the outsourcing by competitive tender, monitor the procurement of works, goods and services for the project and ensure execution according to the rules and guidelines in conformity with the project procurement procedures manual. Coordinate and manage all procurement requirements (contracts and consultancies in the project, including reviewing consultancy reports);
- Provide guidance to contractors and consultants engaged by the project;
- Plan and arrange PB meetings and serve as the Technical Secretary for the Board, prepare and circulate minutes of the meetings, and follow up on implementation of the PB decisions and actions agreed;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the PB for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks;
- Ensure that the financial management arrangements are in conformity with the UNDP regulations, and that all payment vouchers and payment orders are correctly authorized thereby ensuring that all expenditures are justified, within budget frames, and in line with project objectives;
- Ensure that audits are organized on time and resulting recommendations are acted upon;
- Keep the National Focal Point (NFP) informed about key project implementation matters to facilitate the NFP's work as liaison officer with the GEF sector Ministries, other stakeholders and UNDP;
- Ensure appropriate public relations, awareness creation and marketing of the project among stakeholder groups and the public at large;

- Prepare periodic monitoring reports (technical and financial) of the project for submission to different agencies that are involved in the project implementation;
 - oversee the preparation of monthly/quarterly/annual financial reports;
 - quarterly project status reports;
 - monitoring and evaluation reports;
 - six-monthly Procurement Reports for the World Bank;
 - annual financial statements for audit purposes.
- Organise and facilitate stakeholder consultations and project review meetings as required;
- Undertake closing out activities for the project which include final financial, procurement and technical reports, and the handing over of documents;
- Undertake any other activity that may be necessary for the effective management of the project.

Competencies

Functional Competencies:

- Ability to communicate effectively complex, technical information;
- Good management, coordination and organization skills to facilitate production of quality outputs in a timely manner;
- Ability to work both independently and collaboratively as a member of a team to produce quality outputs in a timely manner.

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability;
- Treats all people fairly without favouritism;
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

Required Experience and Skills

Education:

- Advanced university degree (at least MSc. or equivalent) or Bachelor's degree in geography, environmental sciences / management, environmental economics or another field relevant to the project.

Experience and Skills:

- At least 7 years of experience in a similar or related position;
- Proven track record of technical and managerial experience in the implementation of large-scale, multi-stakeholder projects, including financial management and oversight of projects;
- Extensive experience with project management, especially with project financed by multilateral organizations;
- Strong interpersonal skills with ability to work under pressure and to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds;
- Excellent skills in project planning, implementation, and team building;
- Ability to take initiative and to work independently, as well as part of a team;
- Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities;
- Ability to lead effectively, and demonstrated excellent conflict resolution skills;
- Extensive knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and / or livelihood systems issues in Northern Nigeria, with a special focus on smallholder farming systems, values chains, markets;

- Experience with and understanding of Nigeria, including biodiversity protection issues and national policy environments will be an added advantage;
- Excellent working knowledge of English and track record in producing communications and reports in English;
- Experience in writing project success stories, lessons learned and best practices.
- Knowledge of the GEF and UNDP funded projects and their technical and operational requirements.

Language Requirements:

- Proficiency in English and Local Languages.

Local Project Coordinator

Overall Function of the Position

She/he will work closely with land and water users (project beneficiaries) and with Local Government technical staff at LG, state and region levels, as well as universities staff working on the project to make sure the project activities are implemented according to the project plans. He/ she will mobilise beneficiaries and facilitate / guide implementation of project activities. He/she will monitor the projects activities and produce the reports to the National Project Manager.

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the supervision of the National Project Manager, the Field Coordinators will:

- Ensure proper management, day to day co-ordination and facilitation / implementation arrangements are operating for implementation of the project at assigned pilot sites;
- Represent the project in relevant meetings etc. to which MoARD / UNDP is invited in the assigned LGs and states;
- Actively participate in the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of projects activities;
- In collaboration with the PM / TA, oversee all aspects of project activities implemented under the project at local;
- Plan and execute all activities of the project in the assigned districts in close collaboration with the PM, the authorities and technicians at community, LG, state level and with contracted NGOs / researchers;
- Assist in developing and reviewing technical studies carried out in the project sites through field visits, consultation meetings with communities, NGOs, local government in order to ensure that they get the accurate information and oversee the activities of contracted parties (e.g. providers of services to the beneficiary-communities);
- Ensure that all project activities funded community-level are within the scope of local development plans;
- Prepare the Annual Work Plan and budget at local level in line with MoARD projects/programs and submit it to the National Project Manager;
- In close collaboration with the Project Accountant, ensure that funds are advanced by the project in a timely manner that it does not hinder the implementation of projects activities and that all project resources are used efficiently in support of the project objectives and targets of communities;

- Collect data (contact details, work plans, meeting schedules) and maintain comprehensive operational information on all partners activities in the assigned districts including NGOs, government offices, community based organizations and civil society;
- Prepare monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports on the status of the implementation of the project activities at local level, including technical, financial, policy matters, highlighting challenges and proposing options to solve them;
- Perform any other activities directly related to the project objectives that will be assigned by the National Project Manager.

Competencies

Functional Competencies:

- Ability to communicate effectively with local communities – including complex, technical information;
- Good management, coordination and organization skills to facilitate production of quality outputs in a timely manner;
- Ability to work both independently and collaboratively as a member of a team to produce quality outputs in a timely manner.

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability;
- Treats all people fairly without favouritism;
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

Required Experience and Skills

Education:

- A university Bachelor's degree in geography, environmental sciences / management, development studies, environmental economics or another field relevant to the project.

Experience and Skills:

- At least 3 years of experience in a similar or related position;
- Knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and / or ecosystems issues, with special focus in forest / rangelands and, ideally, the concepts of payments for ecosystem services;
- Field experience and understanding of Nigeria, including sustainable livelihoods issues;
- Knowledge of national policy environments will be an added advantage;
- Strong interpersonal skills with ability to work under pressure and to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different cultural backgrounds;
- Ability to take initiative and to work independently, as well as part of a team;
- Familiarity with development projects implementation procedures and guidelines;
- Prepared to be based in the project area;
- Ideally, knowledge of the GEF and UNDP funded projects and their technical and operational requirements.

Language Requirements:

- Proficiency in English and the relevant local language(s)

Project Technical Advisor (Value Chain expert) [consultant]

Overall Function of the Position

Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the TA will provide technical advice to implementing staff and others associated with the project to ensure the work is carried-out to high technical standards. The TA will work closely with the staff from *inter alia* MoARD, LGs, States, university staff and contracted NGOs / researchers / other consultants. The TA will be based in the project management unit and report to the Project Steering Committee.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Technical Advisor (TA) will be working on a part-time/ad-hoc basis, closely with the GEF/UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP Nigeria Country Office Programme Specialist, providing services to the Project Manager. The TA will assist the Project Management Unit through technical advice, by:

- Advising on best suitable approaches and methodologies for achieving project targets and objectives;
- Conduct field visits as required to verify project activities relative to stated targets;
- Provide day-to-day technical advice to implementing staff, consultants and contractors;
- Providing quality assurance and technical review of project outputs (e.g. studies and assessments);
- Assisting in drafting terms of reference for technical consultancies and supervision of consultants work, and through providing technical supervision of the outsourced work carried out under the project for timely and quality delivery of outputs;
- Providing assistance in monitoring the technical quality of the project M&E systems, as well as the annual work plan and indicators and targets in the log-frame;
- Assisting in knowledge management, communications and awareness raising initiatives under the project;
- Conducting periodical scheduled visits to the project sites;
- Providing advisory support for the Project Management Unit as and when required;
- Undertake any other activity that may be necessary for the effective management of the project.

Competencies

Functional Competencies:

- Ability to communicate effectively complex, technical information;
- Good management, coordination and organization skills to facilitate production of quality outputs in a timely manner;
- Ability to work both independently and collaboratively as a member of a team to produce quality outputs in a timely manner.

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability;
- Treats all people fairly without favouritism;
- Fulfils all obligations to gender sensitivity and zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

Required Experience and Skills

Education:

- Advanced university degree (at least MSc. or equivalent) or Bachelor's degree in geography, environmental science, environmental economics, natural resources, environmental management or another field relevant to the project.

Experience and Skills:

- At least 7 years of experience in a similar or related position;
- Extensive knowledge and understanding of livelihoods and agro-ecological issues, with special focus on drylands farming systems and value chains;
- Understanding of smallholder farming issues and policy environments in Nigeria will be an added advantage;
- Strong interpersonal skills with ability to work under pressure and to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds;
- Ability to take initiative and to work independently, as well as part of a team;
- Knowledge of the GEF and UNDP funded projects and their technical and operational requirements.

Language Requirements:

- Proficiency in English and local languages will be an advantage.

Project Finance and Administration Assistant

The Finance and Admin Officer will be a nationally recruited professional selected based on an open competitive process managed by UNDP. He/she shall be responsible for the overall financial management of the project and project accounting, as well as for basic administrative support to the project. He/she will work under the supervision of the PM.

Duties and Responsibilities:

With respect to Financial Management

- Facilitate auditing and financial controls with respect to the Project;
- Ensure that all procurements and disbursements are carried out in accordance with the UNDP/GEF and Government of Botswana requirements, which requires familiarity with the financial management procedures;
- Implementation of procurement related to this project, working with MENT 's procurement unit, in particular;
- Ensure that project-related disbursements are carried out in a timely and efficient manner;
- Ensure the smooth flow of funds to enable the timely implementation of project activities amongst the various implementation partners, including the timely replenishment of the project account;
- Compile the quarterly and annual financial reports in a timely manner, with a focus on the financial delivery of the project;
- Prepare a monthly project bank reconciliation;
- Maintain a logical and comprehensive record of financial transactions, with supporting documentation, for reference and audit purposes;
- Provide the necessary assistance and documentation for the statutory audit of annual financial statements;
- Perform all other duties as requested by the PM;
- Perform any other duty relevant to the assignment.

With respect to administrative support

- Ensure that office equipment and furniture are procured for and maintained in good working order;
- Responsible for meeting agendas and booking of meeting venues and related workshops;
- Responsible for Vehicle fleet management;
- Support project reporting needs;
- Perform other duties as requested by the PM and relevant to the project.

Qualifications

- At least a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration;
- Knowledge of accounting policies and principles;
- At least five (5) years' work experience in administration, of which at least one year was closely related to support of project / program activities;
- Capable of working fairly independently;
- Excellent organizational skills;
- Excellent inter-personal skills and the ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with people;
- Excellent communication skills (oral and written); in Swahili and English;
- Good computer skills and proficiency in standard computer applications (MS Word, MS Excel, etc.).

Project Board (PB)

The PB will provide high-level policy guidance and orientation to the project, and will be composed of the principal stakeholders and decision-makers of the key ministries related to ILM. The Executive Director of MoARD will chair the PSC and UNDP co-chair. The observers should attend meetings and deliberations but will not have decision-making powers. Other members may be co-opted for regular or special meetings/sessions. The Project Manager will act as secretary to the PB. Members of the Steering Committee will be remunerated per sitting (from the project budget).

The PB will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project or negotiate a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PB decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee are divided into two: during implementation and closure.

During implementation, the PB will in particular provide overall guidance including policy input and functional guidance as well as direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints. It will therefore provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks. It will conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans. It will also review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner. In addition, it will appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review. Finally, it will review and approve end of project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions.

During project closure, the PB will ensure that all project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily. In this regard, it will review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned, and make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board. It will also notify the Outcome Board on the operational completion of the project.

The Project Board consists of:

- Executive Director, MoARD, Chair
- UNDP (Co-Chair)
- MoE Technical Expert
- MoW
- MoWA
- State Representatives
- LG representatives
- Representatives of pilot sites
- Project Manager (Secretary)

The principal tasks of the PB are the following:

- Provide high level orientation and guidance for the project (institutional, political and operational)
- Ensure that the project develops in accordance within the agreed framework and achieves its outcomes and objectives.
- Oversee monitoring and evaluation functions.
- Approve annual progress reports, work plans and budgets
- Pay special attention to the assumptions and risks identified in the ProDoc and seek measures to minimize these threats to project success;
- Ensure collaboration between institutions.
- Pay special attention to the sustainability of activities developed by the project.

- Ensure the integration and coordination of project activities with other related government and donor-funded initiatives.
- Report periodically to MoARD and UNDP.

Annex F. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in the Savanna Zones of Northern Nigeria
2. Project Number	5578
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Nigeria

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project invests in systems and practices that empower farmers and support their food and nutrition security, including building their capacity to participate in their own development decision making. These measures enhance their capacities to claim their rights and to enable others to do so. This includes through the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms at different levels that increase levels of dialogue and effective deliberation, contributing to overall respect for and achievement of different rights frameworks.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The Project is gender-responsive in design & implementation, & seeks to empower women smallholder farmers in particular, including a focus on youth agripreneurs. The project will pursue a gender equality and women's-empowerment approach focused on acknowledging gender differentiated roles and engaging women as decision makers and agents of change within different production value chain and across major agro-ecologies in the north of Nigeria. The project's multi-stakeholder element involved in developing platforms and establishing effective policy will focus explicitly on gender equality and transforming the decision making environment from one of women's inclusion, to one of transforming their roles within policy making, implementation and monitoring and assessment. In addition, the project overall is committed to at least 60% of all beneficiaries being women.

Infusing all this work is a commitment to gender-sensitive transformation, recognizing that smallholder women farmers in particular are the major actors in rural economies in terms of managing demand for water and supporting the achievement of food security at a household level.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will catalyze the realization of the benefits from national and local actions that promotes public awareness and participation. This includes mainstreaming environmental sustainability within national policy dialogues and frameworks on food security, then replicated at both state and local government levels. Moreover, the project will establish strong inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial linkages to engage all participants and stakeholders for long-term sustainability of key activities. Education will also include environmental friendly agricultural practices that enhance ES, sustainable production and value chains & the resilience of cropping systems using participatory/ learning by doing approaches.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	I = 1 P = 1	L	Key potential adverse social equity and equality issues relate to the use of ecosystem services such as water and the greater competition caused by more intensive usage. The project could risk	The project has put in place safeguards to avoid such outcomes. The design requires that group at the 14 LGs level receive extensive training in the concepts of sustainable intensification, ecosystem services and management and agro-ecological techniques early in the process. Only after they have been fully informed, will each group then formally agree to accept being part of the program

			exacerbating existing inequalities in access to resources as the more powerful could dominate weaker groups, and entrench their dominance through influencing decision making & garnering the greatest benefits	and have agreed plans both for the sustainable management of their lands and for benefit sharing - developed using bottom-up approaches which will involve men, women, young & old.
Risk 2: Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	I = 2 P = 1	L	The project is designed to be "bottom-up", with active participation of local communities and authorities, deemed essential for success and sustainability. Community members' suggestions and inputs will be considered at all stages and they will be deeply involved in the development of sustainable management plans, implementation, as well as the monitoring of activities related to the program.	The project will undertake capacity development for members of the CBOs and NGOs working at a local level on implementation and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the project will undertake capacity development and support for environmentally-friendly land management technologies in participants' croplands, including setting-up farmer field schools and/or similar demonstrations, to further support their livelihoods.
Risk 3: Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	I = 1 P = 2	L	As this is an ILM project, it represents complex social, technical and operational challenges that not all entities are prepared for. Particularly, capacity deficiencies in areas of ecosystem services, sustainable	The project ensures effective community engagement and dedicates effort in building capacity to enable participation. Cognizant of capacity building support for community organizations as an investment, the project is proactive and allocates budget towards capacity building support for community organizations.

			management of ecosystems, participatory monitoring and evaluation, environmentally-friendly land management and financial planning hamper the effective execution of those project activities that are undertaken on a group basis.	
Risk 4: Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	I = 2 P = 1	L	Most likely, community members do not have the capacity or knowledge to understand key elements such as to whom the right to the use of ecosystem services belongs, what ecosystem service(s) are available, and how can we guarantee that the benefits from ecosystem services are distributed in a transparent manner. Such limitations hinder claiming for their rights.	The project is committed to guarantee that the rights of all community members be considered and respected. Therefore, the project will enable access by communities to information related to the project as well as ensure consultation before initiating any activity considering this as a key step during implementation.
Risk 5: Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	I = 1 P = 2	M	The project will promote increased agricultural production which will largely be achieved through intensification of agriculture and increased cultivation, especially of areas previously abandoned due to degradation and reduced productivity.	Acknowledging that increasing agricultural production includes and in many cases requires expanding land under cultivation, including to new previously unconverted landscapes and ecosystems, the project itself is not planning to promote this. Instead support will be provided to poor farming households, who have little or no access to new secure land, to sustainably produce food in their existing land holdings, Where possible, the project will also support the reclamation of abandoned land for agriculture, and

				again ‘sustainable and climate-smart’ approaches will be promoted for use in these landscapes, demonstrating that approaches such as conservation agriculture can in fact support ‘land reclamation’ to increase productivity (i.e. to increase soil productivity).
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply		Comments	
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/ No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹¹	Yes
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes

¹¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	<p>Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</p> <p><i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i></p>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
<p>1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	Yes
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
<p>1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No

1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	<p>Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

¹² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	<i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N/A
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹³	No

¹³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No

6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No